Kaiachim

Pomoan

Kaiachim. A former Pomo village in Russian r. valley, Sonoma co., Cal. 641
Kajatschim.—Wrangell, Ethnog. Nachr., 80, 1839.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 641, 1907

Kaiai'dikik-tin

Soo-lah'-te-luk

Kaiai'dikik-tin: Athapascan name for a "Wiyot" [Pah-to-waht] village on the north side of Mad River at the mouth of Vance Creek. "Wiyot" [Pah-to-waht] name for same place, Kotsil-howi-loli.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 290, 1918.

Site P on accompanying map.

See also Kotsil-howi-loli

Kaiammu

Yurok

Village on W bank Klamath R. a couple of miles above forks of Klamath and Trinity; had large fish-dam.--Gibbs, in Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, III, 176, 1853. (Spelled Hai-am-mu by Gibbs on p.146.)

See also Hai-am-mu

Yokut

Kai-a-wet-ni See Ki-a-wet-ni

Powers, Tribes of Calif. 370, 1877.

Tribe formerly at Porterville, Calif. Error in copying from

--Hodge in Garces Diary, Coues Ed. 270, foot note, 1900.

Kaibab

Shoshonean

Kaibab (prob. 'on the mountain,' from *kaib* or *kaiba*, 'mountain,' and the locative ending *ab* or *ba*.—Kroeber). A division of the Paiute, numbering 171 in 1873, when they were in the vicinity of Kanab, s. w. Utah. Powell gave their name to the Kaibab plateau, N. W. Ariz. In 1903 their number was given as 140, of which 30 were at Cedar City, Utah, and 110 under a special agent. In 1905 there were 109 reported, not under an agent.
Kai-bäb-bit.—Ind. Aff. Rep. 251, 1877. **Kaibabits.**—Ingalls in H. R. Ex. Doc. 66, 42d Cong., 3d sess., 2,

1873. Kaivavwit.--Powell in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1873, p 50, 1874

1874. Kai-vwav-uai Nu-ints.--Sen. Ex. Doc. 42, 43d Cong., 1st sess., p. 15, 1874.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 641-2, 1907

Kaibab Piute

Shoshonean

Kaibab Piute. - Edward Sapir: Texts of Kaibab Piute {Am. Acad. Arts & Sci. Vol. 65, Nos. 1-5. 1930-31.

Kaibab — Piute

Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1900, 519, 609, 1900 (official spelling).
Kaibabs - Laura B. Work in Ibid for 1901, 571, 1902. - Ibid for 1903, 329-330, 1904. - Ibid for 1905, 353, 1906. - Ibid for 1906, 366-367, 1906. - Ibid for 1907, 131-132, 1907. - Ibid for 1908, 150, 1909.

Kaibab: Given as Shoshonean tribe by A. E. Chamberlain, in article on North American Indians, Encycl. Brit., vol.14, p. 461, 1910.

See Kaibabit, Kaivavwit
See also Kaibab Paiutes.

Kaibab Paiutes — Shoshonean

"The Kaibab Paiutes of the neighborhood of Kanab in southwestern Utah, and Mocassin Springs, in northwestern Arizona. They hunt deer on the well-timbered Kaibab Plateau south as far as the Colorado River. They now number about eighty or ninety individuals. Linguistically Kaibab Paiute belongs to the Ute-Chemehuevi group of Plateau Shoshonean, differing only dialectically from Ute, than which, it would seem, it is more archaic."--E. Sapir. Folk-Lore, Vol. XXIII, 455, Dec. 1910. (Rec'd May 31, 1911.)
Kaibab Paiute.--Kroeber, California Kinship Systems, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 12, p. 367, 1917.

See Kaibabit, Kaibab, Kaivavwit, K

over

Kaibab Paiute: "of southwestern Utah and northwestern Arizona".--E. Sapir, Am. Anthrop., Vol.15, No.1., p. 132, Jan.--March 1913.

VERSO

·Kai-ba-bit

Piute

Paiute band or tribe in vicinity of Kanab, Utah, of which some were on Moapa Reservation, Muddy Valley, Nevada, in 1874.- Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1874, 133, 1874.- Ibid for 1876, 240, 1876.

·Kai-bab-bit.- Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1877, 251, 1877.- Ibid for 1879, 223, 1879.- Ibid for 1880, 234, 1880.- Ibid for 1881, 267, 1881.- Ibid for 1882, 308, 1882.- Ibid for 1883, 232, 1883.- Ibid for 1884, 261, 1884. [and so every year (official spelling) to & including Rept for 1899, 537, 1899. In Rept. for 1900, 609, 1900, written simply Kaibab.]

See also Kaibab, Kaivavwit, Kaibab Paiutes,
Written also Kai-vav-wits by J. W. Powell in Rept. Comm. Ind. affrs. for 1874, p. 50, 1874.

Ka'ibi Kah-ib-i.

Athapascan

Old village site, on NE bank of E Fork of S Fork of Eel river about 3 mi. down stream from Laytonville. From kai, nuts, and bi, in.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 281, Feb. 1908

Kai-da-toi-ab-ie — Shoshone

Shoshone tribe in vicinity of Hamilton, Nevada. — Powell and Ingalls in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1873, 52, 1874.

Kaigantcikat — Athapaskan

Kaigantcikat: Given by Goddard as big winter camp of the Setakaiya subtribe of "Wailaki" on west side main Eel River above Horseshoe Bend and about ¾ mile SW of Island Mountain.-- P.E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, pp. 105-6, 109 & map, 1923.

Kaikichekaiya Athapaskan

Kaikichekaiya & Kaikitcekaiya: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" subtribe on west bank main Eel River extending from Chamisso Creek to Pine Creek (at lower turn of Horseshoe Bend). Also called Canandankaiya.--P.E.Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif.Pubs.Arch. & Ethnol., Vol.20, pp. 107, 109 & map, 1923.

West side Eel River

Kaikisdeke Pek'-wahn' Polikla

Kaikisdeke: Given by Kroeber as Hoo-pah name for Polikla village of Pek'-wahn' on north side of Klamath at mouth of Pekwan Creek.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, 1925

Hoo-pah name, Firipama, which see.

See Pek'-wahn'

See also Firipama

Kaikitcebi' Athapaskan

Kaikitcebi': Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village of the Kaikichekaiya subtribe on left bank main Eel River at or near Horseshoe Bend.--P. E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ.Calif.Pubs.Arch.&Ethnol.,Vol.20, p.107, 1923.

ka'ikitsil Pomo

Old village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, at head of Sherwood valley proper, about 2 3/4 mi. northwest of Sherwood station.

From kai, valley, and kitsi'l, end.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 148, Feb. 1908

See Ki'-kit-sil chut'-te

Kaikomas [Sinkyone (Kaikomas)] Athabaskan

Kaikomas " " Tribe on & near ~~coast in~~ Southern Humboldt and northwestern Mendocino ~~counties~~, Calif. — Sinkyone Notes by Gladys Ayer Nomland. Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Eth. Vol. 36, No. 2. p. 149. pl & map.

Sinkine, Sinkenine, Sinkyone.

Kailta[s] See Kelta

Tribe on South Fork Trinity River, NW. California. — Stephen Powers, Overland Monthly, IX, 162, 163-164, August 1872.

Ibid. III, 133, 566, 643 (classifications), 1875 (on Redwood Creek); Quoted by Bancroft, Native Races, vol. I, 348, 1874; and by Gatschet, Ind. Languages, 335, Mag. Am. Hist. I, 165, 1877.

See also Kelta.

Kailtcitadañ Athapaskan

Kailtcitadañ: Name given by Goddard for 2 "Wailaki" villages on east side main Eel River: one about a mile above mouth of North Fork Eel belonging to the Nehlchikyokaiya subtribe; the other about a mile below mouth of North Fork Eel, belonging to the Sehlchikyokaiya band.--P.E.Goddard,Habitat of Wailaki,Univ.Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol.,Vol.20, pp. 100, 101, 109 & map, 1923.

Kailuhwchengetlding Hwilkut Athapaskan

Kailuhwchengetlding: "Chilula" (Hwilkut) name for their village on east side of Redwood Creek, shown on Kroeber's map about 2¼ miles below Minor Creek.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 138, map p 139, 1925

See Ki-loo-tshenq-elk'-ting

Kailuhwtahding Hwilkut Athapaskan

Kailuhwtahding: "Chilula" (=Hwilkut) name for their village on east side of Redwood Creek, shown on Kroeber's map about three miles below Minor Creek.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p.138, map p 139, 1925

See Ki-e-loo-tah^{ch}-ten
See also Kailūwta'diñ

Kailūwta'diñ Athabaskan

Kailūwta'diñ. [=Ki-loohw-ta'-ding].-- "Chilula" name, meaning "willows among place", said to have been large village on E side Redwood Creek, about 1/4 mile S of village of Littcūwinnauwdiñ[Klit-tshoo-h'win-now^{ch}-ding] (Middle of E side Section 17, Township 7 N, Range 3E].-- P. E, Goddard, Univ. of Calif. Pubs., Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol., Vol. 10, No. 6, p. 275, 282 April 1914.[Chilula Inds NW. Calif]

Kailuwta'diñ.-- Mentioned by Goddard in 'hWilkut myths. P. E. Goddard, Chilula Texts., Univ. Calif. Pubs., Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol., Vol. 10, No. 7, 364, 1914.

See Ki-e-loo-tah^{ch}-ten
See also Kailuhwtahding

Kailūwtceñeldiñ Athabaskan

Kailūwtceñeldiñ [= Ki-looh'w-tshĕng-ĕlk-dĭng].-- "Chilula" name, meaning "willows project place" for their former village in Bald Hills at the N end of a long flat (NW corner Section 21, Township 7 N, Range 3 E).-- P. E. Goddard, Univ. of Calif. Pubs., Amer. Archaeol & Ethnol., Vol. 10, No. 6, p. 275, 272 April 1914.

Kai-me' Mah'-kah-mo chum'-mi Po-moan

Subtribe between Geyserville and Cloverdale, Sonoma Co., Calif. — Powers, Tribes of Calif., p 174, 183, 1877.

Kaimé : "Kaimé (above Healdsburgh)".-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.88, 1891, [Tribe of Kulanapan family.]

See also Ki, ~~Kaime~~ Kí-me, Kaí-me

Kaime — Mah'-kah-mo chum'-mi — Pomoan

Kaime (*Kai-me'*). A Pomo tribe occupying Russian r. valley, Cal., from Cloverdale to Geyserville.—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 183, 1877.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 642-3, **1907**

Ka'imūs — See Ki'-mus — Yuki

Old village of "Main Wappo Area", ~~Wappo dialect.~~ on site of present town of Yountville.

~~Same people~~ Referred to by Menefee, as "Caymus", (Spanish orthography of Indian "Kai'mus").

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 268, Feb. 1908

·Kainama See Ki'-e-nam'-mah We-shum' tat'-tah Pomo

Kainama.- Name used by Kostromitonow for tribes inhabiting the Russian River plain (Healdsburg to Santa Rosa) — 'Steppen-Indianer'. — Beitrage Russischen Reiches, I, 80, 1839.
The Bodega Bay Olamentko and the Tomales Bay Hookooeko use the same name — Ki'-e-nam'-mah — for the Santa Rosa Pomo. — CHM
See also Ki'-nah-mă-rah and Kan-ă-mă-rah. - CHM

·Kainama. —Bancroft (after Kostromitonow) in Nat. Races of Pac. States, Vol. I, p.449, 1874.

See We-shum' tat-tah

Kainamare We-shum' tat'-tah POMOAN

Kainamare.-- Bancroft. Native Races, III, p.566, 1875.

See We-shum'-tat-tah & Me'-dah-kah' tum-mi
see also Kai-na-mé-ro, Canimara, Gallinomero, 'Callajomanos'

·Kai-na-méah (Same as We-shum' tat-tah Kai-na-me-ro) Pomo

Tribe on Russian River below Healdsburg & extending thence southerly to Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co., Calif. - Gibbs, in Schoolcraft, III, 102, 1853.

·Kainaméahs. —Bancroft (after Gibbs) in Nat. Races of Pac. States, Vol. I, p. 449, 1874.

·Kainamares. —Bancroft, Ibid, on map opp. p. 322, 1874.

·Kainamare. Divisions of Pomo. --Ibid, III, 566, 1875.

See We-shum'tat-tah

See also Ki-na-mar-ra, Kainaméro, kainama, ki-e-nam-mah, kanamara, kainomeah.

Canimara, canaumano, Callejomanes

"Kai-na-méah, or . .Kai-na-mé-ro" We-shum' tat'-tah Pomoan Tribe "which has its head-quarters at Fitch's ranch, is called 'Kai-na-méah,' or, as the Spaniards pronounce it, 'Kai-ne-mé-ro.' . . I was informed that this dialect extends as far back as Santa Rosa, down Russian River about 3 leagues to Cooper's ranch, and thence across to the coast at Fort Ross, and for 25 miles above." --Gibbs, in Schoolcraft, III, 102, 1853. [as here stated, includes parts of 3 main Pomoan divisions Chm]

Also quoted by Bancroft, from Gibbs Native Races, I, 449, 1874, but spelled "Kainamares or Kainameahs".

See We-shum'-tat-tah

See also Kai-na-me-ro, Kanimares, Kinamero, Kainama, Kainmares, Kainameahs, canimares, cainameros, Callejomanes?

We-shum'tat'tah

· Kai-na-me'-ro ~~Kai-no-me-ro~~ Pomo

1 Spanish pronunciation of Kai-na-me'ah tribe on Russian River from Healdsburg to Santa Rosa. - Gibbs in Schoolcraft, III, 102, 1853.

Kai-no-me-ro: Barrett
~~For remarks on the~~ probable origin of the name and a collection of spellings, see Barrett, Ethnogeog. Pomo, 213-214 (long footnote), 1908.

See We'-shum'-tat'-tah

Kainamare,

See Ki-na-me'-ah, Ki-na-mar-ra, Kinamero, Kainama, Kanamara, Kainamare, Canimara, Gallinomero, Cainameros, Gallinomero

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Band in

· Kai-nap-o (meaning 'wood ranch') Pat'win tribe Wintoon stock

Lower end of Long Valley, east of Clear Lake, Lake Co. Calif. Said to belong to 'Patween' family.

Formerly numbered 160, Palmer's History of Napa & Lake Counties, Calif. Pub. by Slocum Bowen & Co., San Francisco (pp. 36, 37), 1881.

Name in language of Hoo-la-nap-po (the tribe at Lakeport on Clear Lake). Spelled Khainapo by Carl Purdy (Land of Sunshine, XV, 444, 1901). The band referred to by the Pomo name Kainapo is the Pat'win Teb'-te-klab-by at Chenposel, near the junction of Long Valley Creek with North Fork Cache Creek, at extreme south end of Long Valley. - I have 3 times visited this rancheria. - CHM. Barrett appears not to have been there but mentions them second hand (Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 292, 1908).

See also Khainapo.

[illegible]

[illegible]

L. L. Palmer: [illegible] ca. 167, 1880.

VERSO

Kai-neh-moo Kahto Athapaskan

Kai-neh-moo: Native Indian name for Long Valley, Mendocino Co., Calif.--L. L. Palmer, History of Mendocino Co., 167, pub. Alley, Bowen & Co., San Francisco 1880.

We-shum' tat'-tah

Kai-no-méahs See Kai-na-meah Pomoan

Gibbs (1852) in Schoolcraft, III, 112, 1853.

See Kainomero, Kanamara, &c

Kainomero We-shum' tat'tah Pomoan

Kainomero: Origin of the name and collection of spellings.--Barrett, Ethno.-Geog. Pomo. 213-214 ftnote. 1908.

See also Kai-na-me'-ro &c

x See We-shum' tat'tah

Kai-Pomo Nung-kah^{hl} Athapaskan

"Kai-Pomo (syn.Kato,Cahto).--A small group or tribe belonging to the Kuneste section of the Pacific coast division of this stock. They have occupied since earliest traditional times a small area in northwestern Mendocino County, Cal. They are closely affiliated with the Wailaki,Mattole, and other small Athapaskan groups of this region. The number enumerated in 1910 was 51."--Dixon, Census of 1910: Indian Population in U.S. & Alaska, pp. 15,78,128, 1915.

Kai-Pomo: Dixon, Preliminary Bulletin,Census of 1910: Indian Population, p. 16, published June 26, 1913.

See also Kato,Cahto,Ki-Pomo, &c

Kai-Po-mo (or Ki Pomo) Nung-gah-hl **Athapaskan**

Tribe on extreme head-waters of ~~the~~ South Fork, ranging eastward to Eel River, westward to the ocean, and northward to the territory of the Kastel Po-mo, Calif. Powers, Tribes of Calif., p 148, 1877. — Bancroft, Native Races Pacific States, I, 362, 1874.

Kai Pomo: "Kai Pomo (between Eel River and South Fork)".-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.88, 1891. [Tribe of Kulanapan family.]

See also Ki-Pomo

Kai-petl

Yurok

Poh-lik village on lower Klamath River, Calif. (10 miles below mouth of Trinity.) Gibbs in Schoolcraft's Archives, III, p 138, 1853. McKee spells it Cap-pel in Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p 193, 194, 1853. Gibbs says that Cappel is the name used by the whites (Ibid).

Also McKee, Ibid 634.

Kaitciliñtadañ Athapaskan

Kaitciliñtadañ: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village of the Slakaiya subtribe on east side main Eel River just above Horseshoe Bend.--P.E.Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif.Pubs.Arch. & Ethnol.,Vol.20, pp. 104, 109 & map, 1923. Northernmost village of the Slakaiya.

Kaivanungavidukw Shoshonean

Kaivanungavidukw (*Kai-va-nung-av'-i-dukw.*) A band of the Paviotso, popularly called Paiute, formerly living in Surprise valley, N. E. Cal.—Powell, Paviotso MS., B. A. E., 1881.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 643, 1907

Kaivavwit So. Piute Shoshonean

Dialect of Shoshone, obtained by Powell on Kaibab Creek, so. Utah. - Pilling, Proof-sheets Bibliography Languages N. Am. Indians, 605, 1885.

"Kai-vav'-it (Pai-Utes of Northern Oregon)".-- Letter of Maj. J. W. Powell to Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, quoted in Amer. Nat., Vol. Xi, No. 3, March 1877. ["Northern Oregon" is doubtless a slip for Southern Utah. - C.S.M.]

Kai'-vav-its: [Piute] Tribe near Utah-Arizona boundary, north of Grand Canyon — living apparently on upper Virgin + upper Kaibab, Utah. - J.W. Powell, Expl. Colorado River of the West, 107, 111, 1875.

See also Kaibabit

Kaiviat-am

"For themselves, the Serrano perhaps had no name. Kaiviat-am was obtained." This is a derivative from kai-ch (qaitc), mountain; may be old term denotive of the tribal and linguistic group, or translation of Spanish "Serrano".

Kroeber, Ethnog. Cahuilla Indians, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Am. Arch. & Ethnol., vol.8, June 1908. 35.

kaiviatim: "The term kaiviatim is merely a native translation of the Spanish 'Serrano'".--W.D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., p.6. May 28, 1929.

Serrano

Kaiwiem

Shoshonean

kaiwiem: Serrano clan N slope San Bernardinos, around Lake Arrowhead.--W. D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif. p. 11, (11) on map p. 7, May 28, 1929.

Luiseno

Ka-iwinitum

Shoshonean

ka-iwinitum: Kauisiktum name for Luiseño.--W. D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., p. 112, May 28, 1929.

See Kah'-e-wennet-tem

Kaiyau

Pomoan

Kaiyau ('head'). A name applied by all the Pomo about Clear lake to those living about the N. end of the lake, in Upper Lake and Bachelor valleys, Lake co., Cal. 643 (S. A. B.)

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 643, 1907

Kaiyau

Ki-yow'-bahch

Pomoan

Kaiyau: "Haiyau or Kaiyau or Shinal" are other names of the valley region in which Mayi was situated." Mayi Mayi was a village on Clear Lake drainage not far from town of Upper Lake.--Kroeber, Hdbook. Inds. Calif., 231, Gen. Index 98, 1925.

See Ki-yow'
See also Ki-ou, Kayau, Haiyau, Shinal.

Kaiyekiyahang Athapaskan

Kaiyekiyahang & Kaiyekiyahañ: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki subtribe on both sides North Fork Eel River just above & below Wilson Creek.-- P. E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol.20, pp. 96, 109 & map, 1923

kaiye''lem Bó-yah Pomo

Old camp site of "Coast Division" Pomo, Central dialect, near south bank ~~of~~ Garcia river probably about 2 mi. above bahe'myō.

From kaiye', manzanita, and īle'm, between hills.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 166, Feb. 1908

See Kah-yā-ă-lin

Kaiye´lle — Pomo

Old village site of "Valley Division" Pomo, Central dialect, about 3/4 mi. N of Whitehall.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 178, Feb. 1908

Kâi-yo — Chumashan

Kâi-yo: Former rancheria in Coyote Canyon, southern Ventura County.-- MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. Spanish spelling, Coyo , quoted from educated halfbreed.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Koiyo, Coyo

Kaiyuwat Serrano

Kaiyuwat: Serrano "clan (?)" said to have lived north of the San Bernardino Mountains, across from San Manuel Reservation.--E. W. Gifford, Clans & Moieties in So. Calif., Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 179, 1918.

Kajatschim (pronounced Ka-yat-shim or Ki-at-shim)
Tribe in Russian River Valley north of Fort Ross, Calif.
Bancroft, Native Races Pacific States, Vol. I, p449, 1874.
Kostromitonow, Beitrage Russischen Reiches, I, 80, 1839.

Kā́-ke-yo-me 'Haḿ-fo Pomoan.

· Kā́-ke-yo-me: Tuleyome name for Koí-im-fo (Haḿ-fo).--

See Koí-im-fo, see Ham-fo

Tribe Pomo

Name Ka kiya

Standard form ka kiya

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source S. A. Barrett, UC-PAAE 6, p. 216, 1908

Identification and remarks Site in immediate vicinity of Amati o, exact location unknown, but probably a short distance up Mill creek.

Ka´kiya Pomo

See Amati´o.

Barrett, ETHNO. GEOG. POMO, 216, 1908.

Kakōska´l Pomo

Old village of Northeastern ~~dialect,~~ Pomo, on W bank of Big Stony creek and about 2 1/2 mi. N of Stonyford ~~This site is~~ (on the Bickford ranch). Southerly Wintun.

~~dialect name is~~ called Tcō´kLabe by the

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., 5th & 6th vol. 6, 245, Feb. 1908

· Kakū´lkalewīcal Pomo

Old village of "Upper Lake Division" Pomo, Eastern dialect, on E shore of Upper Lake about 1 mi. NE of strait joining Upper Lake with main body of Clear Lake.

From kaku´l, white oak, kale´, tree, and wica´l, ridge, or bo´tar.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth., vol. 6, 189, Feb. 1908

(over)

·Kak´-wits

Yuki name for Wailakki. means 'Northfrafk'. - Powers, Tribes of Calif., 124, 1877.

Kakulkalewical: The northernmost Cigom [She'-kum] tract.--E. W. Gifford, Pomo Lands on Clear Lake, Hearst Memorial Volume, p. 86, 1923.

over.

VERSO

kala'bida — Pomo

Old camp site of "Lake Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, on western shore of Clear lake about 3/4 mi. north of Lakeport(on western shore of small cove on L.P.Burger's property). Possibly the kūbī' of one informant.

From kala', clam, and bida', creek.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 159, Feb. 1908

Kal'-ah-wah-sah' (Kal'-ă-wah-sah', Kal-lah-wah-sah') — Chumashan

Santa Inez rancheria or village on S bank of Santa Ynez River 3 or 4 miles below Santa Ynez village. This was the largest rancheria of the tribe.--California Journal, I, 46, 1911. (Told me by Santa Inez Indians Oct.4,1911.)

See also Calahuasa, Calahuassa, Calahuasat, Kulahuasa, Calla Wassa, Kalawashuk, Ka-la-wá-cŭk

Kala´icōlem — Pomo

Old village site of "Valley Division" Pomo, Central dialect, about 1 1/4 mi. SSW of Yorkville.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 178, Feb. 1908

Kala´iel — Wintun

Wintoon

Old village ~~of Northerly dialect,~~ at town of Newville in Glenn Co. ~~at N extremity of territory treated by Barrett~~.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 290, Feb. 1908

kala'ili Bo'-yah Pomo

ǫ̨ld village of "Coast Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, on "old" Stevens property just northeast of present blacksmith shop in Little River.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol.6, 134, 1908. Feb.

See also Kah-lah'-ilĭ

K' â'-lâk Chumashan

K' â'-lâk.--Former rancheria on Santa Barbara Channel at the Carpenteria wharf. -- MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. Spanish spelling K,olak, quoted from educated halfbreed. -- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura language, (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also K,olak, Coloc, Kolok, El Paredon

Kalaleo Pomoan.

Kalaleo: Old camp site on NW corner of Clear Lake, ½ mi. south of Kă-bel (Narrows).--

kilélio: Old camp site on western shore of Clear lake about ½ mi. south of Rocky point at strait connecting Upper Lake with main body of Clear Lake.--Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 158, 1908.

See also kilélio.

Kala'lnōkca Pomo

Uninhab. modern village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Central dialect, short distance from N bank of Kala'lnōkca-pda, a small creek on Higgins ranch running into Russian river, about 1 mi. from river (south of Ukiah. and 6 miles) From kala'l-nō, white willow, and kca, canyon. ~~Inhab. 10 or 15 yrs. after white settlement.~~

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 179, Feb. 1908

kala'lpicūl (=Kah.lah'l-pe-sool) Pomo

Old village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, on the John Mawhinney ranch about 1 mi. south of Pomo post office.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 140, 1908, Feb.

Kala'ñkō Pomo

Old village of "Russian River Division" Pomo, Southern dialect, on W bank of Russian river about 1 mi. SE of Cloverdale. Site on Caldwell ranch ~~and lies~~ between river and Calif. Northwestern railway track.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 221, Feb. 1908

See Kah-lung'-ko

Ka-la-pu-ti-tca-ka-ka Tongvan

Ka-la-pu-ti-tca-ka-ka.-- Name for San Fernando Indians in language of Mis-ka-na-kan or Ventura Indians (Chumashan).-- MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, 1884. (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

Ka-la-tih Hoopah

Hoo-pah band on Trinity river, Calif.

--Meyer, Nach Dem Sacramento, p282, 1855.

Probably same as Ka-tah'-te of McKee, which see.

Ka-la-te: Mentioned as Hoopah tribe or band making treaty with Col. Redick McKee.--Daily Alta Calif., Nov.8, 1851.

See also Ka-tah-te, Ka-la-te

Kala'tken — Pomo

Old village of "Russian River Division" Pomo, Southern dialect, on W bank of Russian river about 4 1/4 mi. S of Healdsburg. On ranch formerly owned by J. G. Dow.

ETHNO GROUP POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 215, Feb. 1908

Ka-la-wá-cŭk [pronounced Ka-la-wá-shŭk] — Chumashan

Ka-la-wá-cŭk: Former rancheria of Á-la-hu-lá-po or Santa Ynez tribe.---H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary Santa Ynez language, obtained at Santa Ynez, Sept. 1884. MS No. 292, Bureau Ethnology.

See Kal-a-wah-sah'

See also Kalawa shuk, Calahuasa, Calahuassa, Kulahuasa
Calla Wassa

Kalawashuk

Chumashan

Kalawashuk (*Ka-la-wa′-cŭk*). One of the Chumashan villages connected with the former Santa Inez mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal.—Henshaw, Santa Inez MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 646, 1907

See also Kal′-ă-wah-sah′

Kalawassa

Chumashan

Kalawassa.-- Indian cemetery on site of College Ranch, 5 miles above Santa Inez Mission on river-bank.-- A.S.Taylor, Calif. Farmer, May 22 & August 28, 1863.

See also Calahuasa, Calla Wassa, Kalawashuk, Kal′-ă-wah-sah′

Ka'le We-shum'tat'-tah Pomo

Old village of "Russian River Division" Pomo, Southern dialect, at Healdsburg. Healdsburg plaza occupies site. Small lake was formerly just S of this site, hence name.

From aka, water, and le or lī, place.

ETHNO - GEOG. POMO.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 218, Feb. 1908

See Kah'-le

Kaleca'dim (= Kah-le-shah'-dim) Kah-chi-ah Pomo

Old village of "River Division" Pomo, Southwestern dialect, on E slope of summit of ridge just E of main branch of Gualala river, ~~and~~ about 4 1/4 mi. nearly due W of present village of Po'tol, and ~~About~~ 1/4 mi. SE of Atcacīnatca'walli.

From kale', tree, and ca'dim, little ridge.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 236, Feb. 1908

See Kah'-le shah-dim'

kale'cōkon (= kah-le'-sho-kon) Pomo

Old camp site of "Lake Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, on western shore of Clear lake about 1 3/4 mi. north of Lakeport. Some say no camp or village here.

From kale', tree, and coko'n, crooked.

ETHNO GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 158, Feb. 1908

Kalē'da Yuki

See U'kumnanoon,

Northern Pomo name for Huchnoma village at head of Potter valley. Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 259 1908.

K!ale´liyō — Pomo

Old village site of Pomo, Southeastern dialect, on W shore of East lake [= Sulphur Bank Arm or Bay of Clear Lake] just SW of Buckingham island, upon which was located the old village Ka´mdōt.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 206, Feb. 1908

Kalelk — Modok — Lutooamian

Kalelk (*Ka′-lelk*). A former Modoc settlement on the N. shore of Tule or Rhett lake, s. w. Oregon.—Gatschet in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., II, pt. 1, xxxii, 1890.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 646, 1907

Ka'lelk | Modok | Lutuamian

Ka'lelk: Given by Gatschet as Modok camp on northern shore of Tule Lake near a little Modoc village called Páskha, or Pásha.--A.S. Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr.N.Amer.Ethn.,Vol.2,Pt.1,p.xxxii,1890.

See also Kalelk

kale'lsema | Pomo

see kalē'sīma Kah-la-se-mah

ka'lem Pomo

Old camp site of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, just east of the Forks saloon, ~~at point~~ about 1 mi. west of confluence of East Fork of Russian river with main stream.

Camp called by one informant ca'malda located in this immediate vicinity may have been same site.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 152, Feb. 1908

Kalemala'tō Kah-chi-ah Pomo

Old village of "Coast Division" Pomo, Southwestern dialect, about 1/2 mi. N of the Chas. Rule ranch-house, and about 1 1/2 mi. N of mouth of Russian river.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 231, Feb. 1908

See Kah'-le-mah-lah'-to

kale'msūpda Pomo

Central dialect name for old village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, on north bank of Anderson creek about 2 1/2 mi. east-southeast of Boonville.

From kale', tree, msū, burned (?), and pda, creek.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 150, Feb. 1908

kalē'sīma Pomo

or kale'lsema, or xale'sema Old village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, on east bank of Russian river about 1 mi. east-northeast of the Potter Valley rancheria.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 141, 1908, Feb.

See Kah-lā́-sah-mah

· ~~K~~aletcū′maial (ch) Kah-chi-ah Pomo

Old village of "River Division" Pomo, Southwestern dialect, in Mts. between headwaters of Austin creek and main branch of Gualala river, about 1 1/2 mi. SE of Tana′m.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 237, Feb. 1908

See Kah-le-choo-mi-al

· ~~K~~ale′wīca (=Kah-le′-wē-shah) Kah-chi-ah Pomo

Old camp site of "Gualala River Division" Pomo, Southern dialect, on ridge between headwaters of N Fork of Middle Fork ~~of~~ Gualala river and ~~those of~~ Ranchero creek.

From kale′, tree, and wīca′, ridge.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 227, Feb. 1908

See Kah-lĕó-shah

Kalī́nda

Kah-chi-ah

Pomo

Old village of "Coast Division" Pomo, Southwestern dialect, about 1/4 mi. N of Black point.

From ka'lī, up (a steep place), and da, trail.

ETHNO GROUP POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 229, Feb. 1908

See Kah-lin'-dah

Kalindaruk

Olhonean

Kalindaruk (*kalin* 'ocean', *ta* 'at', *ruk* 'houses.'—Kroeber). A village near the mouth of Salinas r., Cal. The name has been used, whether or not with justification, to designate the group of Indians inhabiting the villages on lower Pajaro r., and between it and the Salinas, near the coast. Indians from this area were taken both to San Carlos and to San Juan Bautista missions. Among the villages attributed to this region are Alcoz, Animpayamo, Kapanai, Kulul, Lukaiasta, Mustak, Nutnur, Paisin, Poitokwis, Tiubta, and Ymunakam.

Calendaruc.—Engelhardt, Franciscans in Cal., 398, 1897. **Kalindaruk.**—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1906 (proper form). **Kathlendaruc.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Nov. 25, 1860. **Katlendarukas.**—Ibid., Apr. 20, 1860.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 646, 1907

Kalkalya Mi-doo

Maidu village , Butte Co., Calif. (On east side middle Fk. Feather River)

Dixon, The Northern Maidu, map plate 38, 1905

Kalkalya Midu

Kalkalya. A former Maidu village on the site of Mooretown, Butte co., Cal.—Dixon in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVII, pl. xxxviii, 1905.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 647, 1907

Kal'-lō-char'-ro Wintoon

Kal'-lō-char'-ro: Name (in their own language) for Wintu rancheria on or near site of present village of Shasta.

Kal-lo'-mah Tan'-kum Midoo

Kal-lo'-mah: Former small rancheria [now Henry Thompson's place] at Stanfield Hill, Yuba Co. Information from Henry Thompson, old Tan'-kŭ.--Calif. Journ., p. 71, Nov. 1, 1928

Kalpe'la Pomo

Name of captain of old village tcō'mtcadīla, at time of white settlers' arrival; name given to his people, and whites applied it generally to all the Indians of Redwood valley; survives in name of town, Calpella.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol.6, 143, Feb. 1908

See Kal-pel'-lah

Kal-pel'-lah po'-mah Pomoan

Kal-pel'-lah po'-mah: Metumki Pomah (of Little Lake Valley) name for tribe in Calpella region. "Language hard to understand. People enemies."--

See also Calpella, Cul-pa-lau, Cul-pa-lau pomo, Kalpéla

Kaltipa

Kaltipa: Rancheria given in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (7 Indians). Spelling "Rancheria Caltippa"2 times; Caltipa 1; Kaltipa 1.-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839,MS Copy A.Pinart, Bancroft Library 1878.

See also Caltippa, Caltipa

Kaltoi Yukean

Kaltoi: "in Gravelly Valley, near Kaltoi".--Carl Purdy, The "Lau" in Pomo Baskets, Out West, p.322, March, 1903.

Kalupetamal Olamentko Mewan

Kalupetamal: Rancheria at Bodega mentioned repeatedly in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (21 Indians). Spellings: Calupetamal 15 times; Calupetamal de la Bodega 1; Calupetamal or Bodega 2; Kalupetamal 1; Colupetal 1; Calapatmaal 1.-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Joletamal and Geluatamal are also given as rancherias at Bodega in same Book of Baptisms.]

Kalupe Tamal was given me by the Hoscelen [illegible] Tomales Point — a [illegible] understand it — [illegible]

See also Calupetamal, Colupetal, Calapatmaal

Káluplo Midoo

Village on Bear River. - Stephen Powers, Overland Monthly, XII, 22, Jan. 1874; Tribes of Calif. 316, 1877 (Ká-lu-plo).

· Kaluplo

Midu

Kaluplo (*Ka'-lu-plo.*) A former Nishinam village in the valley of Bear r., Cal.—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 316, 1877.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 648**, 1907**

· kama'dōkai

Pomo

Old village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, at residence of Louis Billodeaux, on north side Sherwood valley proper about 1 1/2 mi. northwest of Sherwood station.

From ka, water, madō', cold, and kai, valley. The late A.E.Sherwood says a deep spring near the village mato' was called ka'madō.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 148, Feb. 1908

See Kah'-mah-dó-ki chut'-te

Kam'-ah-lel' po'-mah Miyakman

Kam'-ah-lel' po'-mah: Me-tum'-mah name for the Oo'-ko-ton-til'-ka tribe inhabiting the coast region from Usal Creek south to Ten Mile River (some say to Inglenook).--

See also Camalel Pomos, Camel-el-poma, Kam'-a-lel Po'-mo

Ka-mah-ti-putc [pronounced Ka-mah-ti-puch] Chumash

Ka-mah-ti-putc: Former rancheria in southern Ventura County E of Santa Ana Ranch, and between rancherias of Tci-wu-un-ku'-ya and Ka-ah'-ta'-wak.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language obtained at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884 (2 copies) Nos, 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

Athapaskan ~~Pomo~~

Kam'-a-lel Po'-mo

Band or subtribe along Usal Creek and on the coast, Mendocino Co., Calif.
Powers, Tribes of Calif., 155, 1877.

Kámalel Pomo: "Yusâl (or Kámalel) Pomo, 'Ocean People' (on coast and along Yusal Creek)."-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.89, 1891. [Tribe of Kulanapan family.]

See Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 260 (note 298), 1908.

See also Camalel Pomo, Camel-el-pomo, Camebell-Poma, Kameloponee. (same as Usal Pomo)

See Kom'-dot

Ka'mdōt (= Le'makma, Ka'ūgū'ma in Eastern Pomo dialect). Pomo
Old village site of Pomo, Southeastern dialect, on Buckingham island near W shore of East lake and close to penin. separating East and Clear lakes.
~~Le'makma and Ka'ugū'ma are Eastern Pomo dialect names.~~

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 206, Feb. 1908
Kamdot: For boundaries see E. W. Gifford, Pomo Lands on Clear Lake, Hearst Memorial Volume, pp 87, 92, 1923
Kamdot: Kroeber (obviously after Barrett), Hdbook. Indians Calif., 232, 1925.

See Kōm'-dōt.
See also Lim-mahk-mah, lemakma

Kamelch Poliklan

Kamelch.-- T. T. Waterman (after Randall's unpublished county map, 1866), Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, p. 206, May 31, 1920.

See Hā-mĕ^{sl}
See also Hī-meL, He-melth, Hayk-meek

Miyakman
~~Pomoan~~

Kameloponees Ookotantilka

Tribe mentioned in Hutchings California magazine as at war with the Shewallapanees of (or near) Sherwood Valley, N.W Calif. (Mendocino Co.). — Hutchings Calif. mag. III, 152, October 1858.

See also Camelel Pomo, Kamalel Pomo, Camel-el-pomo, Camebell Poma.

Same as Usal Pomo.

Ka-mih-me′ Chumashan

Ka-mih-me′: Former rancheria on Santa Barbara Channel near mouth Ventura River, a little farther along on bluffs than rancherias of Mĭs-ta-pal′-wa (at slaughter house) and Ki-na-pu-ĕ. -- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language obtained at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

Kamia Kam-mēi? Yuman

Kamia: "By this term is meant the so-called Yuma Diegueño, closely related in dialect to the Southern Diegueño, who are agricultural people dwelling on the Colorado River just below the southern frontier of California. These people are bordered on the north by the Yuma, with whom they are reputed to have allied themselves in war against their southern neighbors, the Cocopa, as well as against the Maricopa."--E. W. Gifford, Clans & Moities in So. Calif. Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, ft. note p. 156, 1918. Also numerous refs. in same publication.

Over

Kámia: Scattered group of 25 Indians living in Imperial Valley, remnants of more extensive tribe which once controlled that section. Originally came from district of San Diego. Language is dialect of Diegueno.--
E.W.Gifford (quoted) San Rafael Independent, Feb. 6, 1929.

VERSO

Ka'mīna 'Ham-fo Pomo

~~See E'lem.~~

Northern Pomo name for people of El-lem' Pd. in Sulphur Bank Bay, Clear Lake. — Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 208, 1908.

Kamina: Kroeber (obviously after Barrett), Hdbook. Indians Calif., 232, 1925.

See El-lem'-fo
See also Haukoma, kauguma, Xaukumaiina

Kamiyai Yuman

Kamiyai: J. P. Harrington speaks of "the old Kamiyai at Campo". — Am. Anthrop. Vol. 12, no. 2, p. 334, April-June 1910.

See Kam'-me-i

Kamiyai — Subtribe of Diegueño — Yuman

Thomas Waterman speaks of "a Kamiyai at Campo" — by which he doubtless refers to Rosalia Nejo, a Kam'-me-i then temporarily at the Campo Reservation School. — Waterman, Am. Anthropol. vol. XI, p 43 footnote, 1909.

See Kam'-me-i, Kamya', Comoyei, Comoya &c

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ka'mli — Pomo

Old camp site of "Coast Division" Pomo, Central dialect, about 1/4 mi. north of Bowen's Landing and about 1 3/4 mi. northwest of ~~town of~~ Gualala. Meaning, anything thrown across.

Site probably one referred to by ~~certain~~ whites ~~of vicinity~~ who have found here evidences of aboriginal occupation.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 167, Feb. 1908

·Kammatwa Shastan

Kammatwa (*Kammát'wa*). One of the four divisions of the main body of the Shasta, occupying Klamath valley from Scott r. to Seiad valley, N. W. Cal. According to Steele the native name of these Hamburg Indians, so-called, is T-ka, but this is apparently a misprint of I-ka, properly Aika, their name for Hamburg bar. (R. B. D.)

Hamburg Indians.—Steele in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1864, 120, 1865. **T-ka.**—Ibid. (misprint).

Handbook Am. Indians, Pt. 1, p. 649, 1907

See Kah-maht'-wah

·Kammátwa or "Wirukikwaiiruk!a" Shastan

Klamath River Shasta. – Roland Dixon, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. XVII, 388, July 1907.

The Shasta of upper Klamath Canyon gave me the name Kah-maht'-wah as that of related tribe or band in Scott Valley, Siskiyou Co. – C H M

Kam'-me-i subtribe of Diegeño Yuman

The Kam'-me-i, whose ancient name was El-kwal-Kam'-me-i, occupied the coast of Southern California from San Diego northerly and southerly. They were driven away by the Spaniards and retreated to the mountains. The main body of survivors went to San Pasqual and Capitan Grande. Told me by an intelligent member of the tribe, Rosalia Nejo, who is herself a Kam'-me-i and whose grandfather was a great chief.

See also Kamiyai

Kam-myá Yuman

Kam-myá.--Pronunciation given by Harrington in reply to inquiry concerning word Kamyá, Yuma name for eastern Diegueño, as used by him in an article in Journ. Am. Folk-Lore, XXI, 324, 1908. (Harrington's letter dated Jan. 10, 1910.)

See Kam'-me-i'

See also Kamyá, Comoya, Comoye, Comoyei, Quemaya, Quemeya.

Kamulas

Chumashan

Kamulas. A former Chumashan village situated at or near the present Camulos, near the mouth of the Piru, in Ventura co., Cal.

Kamulas.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, July 24, 1863.
Ka-mu′-lŭs.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 649, 1907

See also Ka-mú-lŭs, Camulas

Kamyá

Yuman

Yuma name for Eastern Diegueño. — Harrington, Journ. Am. Folk-Lore, XXI, 324, 1908.

In reply to inquiry, Mr. Harrington writes me that the application of the name "by the Yuma so very indefinite", and continues, "Sometimes it is applied to the western Diegueños, to the Kawia and possibly to other tribes." He writes the word for pronunciation thus: "Kam-mya′". [Letter dated Jan. 10, 1910]

See Gifford

also Kamya: C. Daryll Forde, Ethnog. Yuma Indians. Dec. 1931.

See Kam′-me-i′, Kamya, Kam-mya′

See also Comoya, Comoye, Comoyei, Quemaya, Quemeya.

Chumashan

·Kamulas

Rancheria formerly tributary to San Buenaventura Mission, Calif. (higher up above Piiru).--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, July 24, 1863. ·Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, ·459, 1874.

Ka-mú-lus: On site of Camulos Rancho.-- MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. Spanish spelling ·Ca,mulus , quoted from educated half-breed.-- MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language (2 copies (Nos. 293 & 844), Bureau Ethnology.

See also Camulas, Ka-mú-lus, Ca,mulus

·Kan-a-mă'-ra We-shum'-tat-tah Pomoan

"To the south and southwest, separating the Tuleamme from their relatives on the coast, are two stocks--first, the Mi-ah'-kah-mah or 'Wap' po,' inhabiting Alexander, Knights and upper Napa valleys; and beyond these the Kan-a-mă'-ra of Russian River valley and the Santa Rosa plain." --Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p.352, June 1907.

See We-shum tat'-tah
See Kan-a-ma-rah, Ki-nah-ma-ra, &c &c

·Kan'-ă-mă-rah or Ki'-nah-mă-ra (We-shum tat'tah) Pomo
The most southeastrly tribe of Pomo stock. They occupied the Santa Rosa-Sebastopol plain and thence spread eastrly over Sonoma valley (south nearly to Sonoma) and north along Russian river to Healdsburg. A member of the tribe living at Sebastopol told me that their name for themselves is Yu'-go-tum'-mi. — Stam

Kan-a-mă'-ra.--Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, 352, June 1907.

See We-shum tat-tah
See also Canimara, Gallinomero, Kainamero, Kainama, Kai-na-méah, Caynamero

·Kanawamahs
Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1862, p. 326, 1863. (So. Calif. tribe).
On next page (327) spelt Kanawawahs. On Colorado River between Mohaves and Yumas
Wentworth in

Kandañkaiya — Athapaskan

Kandañkaiya: Given by Goddard as subtribe living on Jewett Creek (western branch of main Eel River below Kekewaka Creek).-- P. E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol.20, pp.108, 109 & map, 1923.

Kā-nek — Po-lik-lah

'Yurok' name for their village, on left (S) bank Klamath River between Wah-sekkw and Er-teer." (Given me by Ko"-tep woman.-cum)
Kenek, Kroeber, Inds. Calif. p 11, 1925.
Choholchweding: Hoo-pah name.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, 1925
Shwufum: Karok name.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, 1925

See also Kay-neck, Kenek ~~Kanack~~, Qenek, qè'nek, Ca-neck
Choholchweding, Shwufum,

Kâ-ni (= Ko'-ne or Kon'-ne, which see) Me-wuk

Tribe on south side Middle Cosumnes River, El Dorado Co., Calif.

- Powers, Tribes of Calif. 349, 1877.

Kani.-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.93, 1891. ~~[Tribe of the Moquelumnan family.]~~

See Ko'-ne, Kon-ne

Kanick Poliklan

Kanick: Indian village on north bank Klamath River one mile below mouth of Tuley Creek.-- Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation Map, Indian Office, 1912.

See Kā'-nek

We-shum' tat'-tah

Kanimares See Ki'-na-mă-rah and Kan'-ă-mar'-rah Pomo

Tribe on Russian River in Sonoma Co., Calif.

Bancroft, Native Races Pacific States, Vol.I, p.362, 449, (after Taylor) 1874.

Taylor, Calif. Farmer, March 30, 1860. (also spelled Canimares.); Bancroft, Ibid, III, 648, 1875.

Kainamares or Kainaméahs. --Bancroft (after Gibbs), Ibid, p.449; but Gibbs spells the words Kai-na-mé-ro and Kai-na-méah in Schoolcraft, III, p.120, 1853.

See We-shum' tat'-tah

See Kinamero, Kainama, Kai-na-méah,

Kanimarres See ~~Canimares~~ Ki'-na-ma-ro Kanimares Pomo

Spelling for Kanimaro. --Taylor, Calif. Farmer, March, 30 1860.

Kannimares. --Bancroft, (after Taylor), Nat. Races of Pac. States, Vol.I, p. 398, 1874.

Kan-no'-ah Pomoan

Kan-no'-ah: Tribe of Yokiah-Boyah group, extending from upper part of Garcia River to coast, which they reach from Fish Rock to Gualala River. North Fork ~~of~~ Gualala River lies wholly in their territory.--CHM.

See also Knoya

Kanteltcekat' Athapaskan

Kanteltcekat': Given by Goddard as northernmost village of the Kaikichekaiya subtribe of his "Wailaki", on left bank main Eel River at or above mouth of ~~Cherrie~~ Creek.-- P. E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol.20, p. 107, 1923.

west side Eel - Wilaki Tribe's midst from here.

Kanwaiakaku

Chumashan

Kanwaiakaku (*Kan-wai′-a-ka-ku*). A former Chumashan village near the mission of San Buenaventura, Cal.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 656, 1907

Kan-wai-a-ka-ku

Chumashan

Kan-wai-a-ka-ku: Former rancheria near mission of San Buenaventura and E of rancheria Ka-com-com-mai which was close to Ventura Mill.-- MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. Spanish spelling Ca an waya ca cuw, quoted from educated half-breed. Henshaw also uses spelling Ka-an-wa-ai-ka-ku-hu and says it means 'the oak is hanging'.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Kanwaiakaku, Ca an waya ca cuw, Ka-an-wa-ai-ku-hu

· kapa'cīnal (=Kah-pah'-she-nal) Kah-chi-ah Pomoan

Old village of "Coast Division Pomo, Southwestern dialect," near shore-line about 2 mi NW of Fisks Mills.

From kapá, bracken, and cīnál, head.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 230, Feb. 1908.

See Kah-pah-shé-nahl

· Kápaka Midoo

Village on Bear River. — Stephen Powers, Overland Monthly, XII, 22, Jan. 1874; Tribes of Calif. 316, 1877 (Ka'-pa-ka).

Kapaka

Midu

Kapaka (*Ka'-pa-ka*). A former Nishinam village in the valley of Bear r., N. Cal.—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 316, 1877.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 656, 1907

Kapanai

Olhonean

Kapanai. A former village of the same Costanoan group as Kalindaruk, and connected with San Carlos mission, Cal.
Capanay.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 20, 1860.
Kapanai.—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1905.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 656, 1907

·Kā-pel' or ·Kă-pḙ̆hl Po-lik-lah

·Kā-pel': Polikla name for their village on south bank Klamath River between Wah'-sā and ·Mo-rekkw. Given me by woman of this village.--CHM

Frank Isles, a full blood from Requa, tells me it is opposite ·Mo-rekkw, and he pronounces it ·Kă-pḙ̆hl.--CHM

Kepel

See also Kepel, Kai-petl, Capel, Cap-pel, Cap-pell, Capell

·Kă-pḙ̆hl or ·Kā-pel' Po-lik-lah

·Kă-pḙ̆hl: Polikla name for their village on south bank Klamath River opposite Mo-rekkw. Told me by Frank Isles, a full blood from Requa.--CHM

Pronounced ·Kā-pel' by woman of this village.--CHM

A'avunai: Given as Karok name.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, 1925

Ta'tesading: Given as Hoo-pah name.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, 1925

See also Kepel, Kai-petl, Capel, Cap-pel, Cap-pell (Over)→

Ta'tesading, A'avunai

VERSO

Ka'pten — Pomo

Old village of "Russian River Division" Pomo, Southern dialect, on W shore of Laguna de Santa Rosa about 2 mi. from its N extremity.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. + Eth. vol. 6, 222, Feb. 1908

ka'raka — Pomo

Old village of "Lake Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, on eastern border of Scott's valley about 1 1/2 mi. north-northwest of Lakeport; part or all of site is on J.F.Burger's ranch.

From kar, a dry limb filled with woodpecker holes, and ka, water.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 156, Feb. 1908

Karakuka = Kar-rah-ko'-hah

Karok

Karakuka. The name given by the main body of the Karok (q. v.) to the divergent dialect spoken on Clear cr. and at Happy Camp, Cal.—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1905.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 657, 1907

See Kah-rah-ko'-hah, Kah-rah'-ko (Kar-rah'-ko)

Karmentaruka

Olhonean

Karmentaruka. A former village of the Rumsen, connected with San Carlos mission, Cal.

Carmentaruka.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 20, 1860.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 659, 1907

Kar'-men-ti-rook Olhonean

Indian settlement at Carmel Mission. I cannot learn that there was ever an original settlement at this point, but incline to believe that the Padres created it. Told me by 2 old Kah-koon women at Monterey who once lived at Carmel. The name itself suggests a hybrid between the Spanish Carmel and the Kahkoon word rook, meaning village — as in Kah-koon-ti-rook, their own village at Sur.

Karoh (Error for Karok) Karok

Karoh: L. A. Dorrington, Indian agent. Mention only.--Chico [Calif.] Enterprise, March 9, 1927.

See Karok

Ka'-rok See Quoratem and Peh-tsik Karok

Tribe on lower Klamath River, from a few miles above Waitspek to foot of Klamath Mts, & extending a few miles up Salmon River. — Powers, Tribes of Calif., 19-43, 1877. Written Kahruk by Gibbs, wh see.

Vocab. of Ara tribe of Karok stock by Gatschet in Bur. Eth. — Pilling, Proof-Sheets Bibliog. N. Am. Ind., 289, 1885.

The Karok line on Klamath River from mouth of Bluff Creek (8 miles above Weitspek at mouth of Trinity) up to Happy Camp.

Karok.-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.101, 1891.

See also Kahruk, Karouck, Cahrocs, Cahrok, Arara, Arra-arra,

Karok

Karok

Karok (*karuk*, 'upstream'; they have no name for themselves other than that for 'men' or 'people', *arar*, whence *Arra-arra*, *Ara-ara*, etc.). The name by which the Indians of the Quoratean family have, as a tribe, been generally called. They lived on Klamath r. from Redcap cr. to Indian cr., N. W. Cal. Below them on the river were the Yurok, above them the Shasta, to their E. were other Shastan tribes, while on the W. they were separated by a spur of the Siskiyou mts. from the Yurok and the Athapascan Tolowa. Salmon r., a tributary of the Klamath, was not Karok territory except for about 5 m. from its mouth, but was held mainly by Shastan tribes. While the Karok language is fundamentally different from the languages of the adjacent Hupa and Yurok, the Karok people closely resemble these two tribes in mode of life and culture, and any description given of the latter will apply to the Karok. They differ from the Yurok principally in two points: One, that owing to the absence of redwood they do not make canoes but buy them from the Yurok; the other, that they celebrate a series of annual ceremonies called "making the world," which are held at Panamenik, Katimin, and Inam, with a similar observance at Amaikiara, while the Yurok possess no strictly analogous performances. The Karok had no divisions other than villages, and while these extended along the entire extent of their territory, three important clusters are recognizable, in each of which there was one village at which certain ceremonies were held that were observed nowhere else. Panamenik, on the site of Orleans Bar, and several other settlements formed the first group; the second was about the mouth of Salmon r. and comprised Amaikiara, Ashipak, Ishipishi, Katimin, Shanamkarak, and others; in the third and northernmost group the most important villages were Inam, at the mouth of Clear cr., and Asisufuunuk at Happy Camp. In the first two groups a single dialect was spoken; in the last, the farthest upstream, a divergent dialect called Karakuka was employed.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 659, 1907

(over)

Following is a list of the Karok villages: Amaikiara, Aperger, Apyu, Aranimokw, Ashipak, Asisufuunuk, Chainiki, Chawakoni, Chinits, Couth, Homnipa, Homuarup, Ift, Inam, Inotuks, Ishipishi, Ishwidip, Iyis, Katimin, Katipiara, Kokaman, Kworatem, Ohetur, Olegel, Oler, Opegoi, Panamenik, Pasara, Sawuara, Shanamkarak, Shegoashkwu, Sumaun, Sunum, Supasip, Tishrawa, Tsano, Tsofkara, Tui, Uchapa, Unharik, Wetsitsiko, Wopum, and Yutoyara.

Ara.—Gatschet in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., II, pt. 1, xlvi, 1890 (sig. 'man'). **Ara-ara.**—Ibid. **Arra-Arra.**—Crook, ibid., III, 447, 1877. **Cahrocs.**—Powers in Overland Mo., IX, 157, 1872. **Cahroes.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 504, 1878. **Cisquiouws.**—Meek in H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 30th Cong., 1st sess., 10, 1848 (may include also Yurok and Shasta). **Ivap'i.**—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1903 (Shasta name). **Kahruk.**—Gibbs (1851) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 151, 1853. **Karok.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 19, 1877. **Orleans Indians.**—Kroeber, inf'n, 1903 (sometimes locally used, especially downstream from the Karok territory). **Patesick.**—McKee (1851) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 194, 1853. **Patih-riks.**—Meyer, Nach dem Sacramento, 282, 1855. **Peh-tsik.**—Gibbs (1851) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 138, 1853 (Yurok name; sig. 'upstream'—Kroeber). **Petit-sick.**—McKee, op. cit., 161. **Petsikla.**—Kroeber, inf'n, 1903 (Yurok name). **Upper Klamath.**—McKee, op. cit., 194.

Karok Karok

"The Karok language is spoken on the Klamath river above the Yurok, extending from Red Cap creek to the vicinity of Clear creek. The largest groups of villages were about Orleans, the mouth of Salmon river, and the mouth of Clear creek. The language is uniform, except in the Clear creek region, in the uppermost part of the territory of the stock, where an unrecorded dialect is said to be divergent. The Karok have no name for themselves other than arara, people. Karok, more properly karuk, in their own tongue means up stream; they occasionally designate themselves as karuk-v-arara, up-stream people, but chiefly with reference to the Yurok or yuruk-v-arara."--Kroeber, Languages of the Coast of Calif.N of San Francisco, Univ.Calif.Publ. Am.Arch.Ethn., IX, No.3, p.427, Apr.29, 1911.

"Ara, Ara-ara or Karok": Given by Gatschet as linguistic family on both sides Klamath River.--A.S.Gatschet,

[OVER]

VERSO

Klamath Indians, Contr. N. Amer. Eth., Vol. 2, Pt. 1, p. xlvi, 1890.

Karock: Mention of "Mrs. Lucy Jerry, an aged Indian doctor of the Karock tribe". — Yreka [Calif.] News, Jan. 12, 1928.

[OVER]

"ARA, ARA-ARA or KAROK": Given by Gatschet as linguistic family on both sides of Klamath River.--A.S.Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr.N.Amer.Eth.,Vol.2,Pt.1,p.xlvi, 1890.

Karok: Wood & Horn carvings. Isabel T. Kelly, Carver's Art of Indians of NW Calif., pp.343-360, Aug.6, 1930.

See also QUORATEAN, ARRAR, PEHTSIK

also Karouck.

Karouck

Karouck:

Karok

SOM[illegible]IANS
RE[illegible]ATION

[illegible] Jan 31 — The [illegible] dancers of the [illegible] Tribe have been [illegible] Mrs. Lucy [illegible] dancer, [illegible] dance, which the Indians believe helps heal all illness.

Mrs. Lucy Lawson, the youngest member [illegible] dancer of this tribe, also has been [illegible] dancing at her home in [illegible].

It is customary for tribesmen to come [illegible] miles to assist in these dances which last for five nights.

Cedarville Record, Calif.
Feb. 6, 1935

Retake of Preceding Frame

Karouck
Karouck:

Karok

SOME BAR INDIANS RETAIN OLD CUSTOM

Somes Bar (Siskiyou Co.,) Jan 31 — The two remaining medicine dancers of the Karouck Indian Tribe have been very ill for several days. Mrs. Lucy Jerry, the oldest medicine dancer, has been dancing the medicine dance, which the Indians believe helps heal an illness.

Mrs. Lucy Lawson, the youngest medicine dancer of this tribe, also has been ill. She is dancing at her home in South Bend.

It is customary for tribesmen to come for miles to assist in these dances which last for five nights.

Cedarville Record, Calif
Feb. 6, 1935

Kahruk

Kahruk: Gibbs in Schoolcraft, III, 151, 1853.

See Karok

Tribe

Name Karuk-v-arara

Standard form

Tribe ☐ Village ☐ Other ☐

Source

Identification and remarks

Karuk-v-arara

Karok

"The Karok have no name for themselves other than arara, people. . They occasionally designate themselves as karuk-v-arara, up-stream people, but chiefly with reference to the Yurok or yuruk-v-arara."--Kroeber, Languages of the Coast of Calif.N of San Francisco, Univ.Calif.Publ. Am.Arch.Ethn., IX,No3,p.427, Apr.29, 1911.

See Karok

Kasakoupex'c

Chumashan

Kasakoupex'c.-- Indian name for rancheria at "Zanjon de Cota" [Santa Cota Creek] at or near Santa Ynez in 1878.-- Mentioned by A. Pinart on front page of his MS vocabulary of the "Tulareño language of the Tejon" obtained in 1878. No. 34980, Bancroft Library.

See also Zanjon de Cota, Aguapex? Ipec?

Kasaktikat Chumashan

Kasaktikat (Ka-sak-tí-kat). A former Chumashan village at a place called Bajada de la Canada, in Ventura co., Cal.--Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab.; B. A. E., 1884. **Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 660, 1907**

Ka-sak-tí-kat Chumashan

Ka-sak-tí-kat: Former rancheria on coast at place called Bajada de la cañada [Descending the canyon] between Mugu Point and Sycamore Canyon.-- MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov.1884. Spanish spelling Ca,sakticat, quoted from educated halfbreed.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Kasaktikat, Ca,sakticat

Ka-sap-tú-tu Chumashan

Ka-sap-tú-tu: Former rancheria near Ventura.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language obtained at San Buenaventura Language obtained at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884 (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

kasa'sam Pomo

Old camp site of "Coast Division" Pomo, Central dialect, in mountains between North Fork of Gualala river and Rock Pile creek and about 5 mi. east of confluence of North Fork with main ~~stream of~~ Gualala river.

Indians say camp particularly useful as stopping place en route from coast to la'tûcpda when heavily laden with fish; ~~normally~~ return trip ~~possible~~ made in one day.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, ETHNO - GEOG. POMO. 167, Feb. 1908

Kashahara Wintoon

Kashahara. The Karok name of the Wintun of Trinity r., n. Cal. (Kroeber, inf'n, 1903). The Trinity r. Wintun consisted of the Normuk, Tientien, and Waikenmuk. **Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 660, 1907**

Kash-ă-woosh'-ah (or Kash-ă-woo'-shah) Piute

Tribe in San Joaquin Canyon near Power House (probably same as at North Fork, Madera Co.). Name given me by Wuksache who say the tribe is same as North Fork 'mo-no' or 'mo'-nah', or Nim. - CHM

[Later published: Distribution of Indian Tribes in Southern Sierra & adjacent parts of San Joaquin Valley, Calif. - Science NS 19, No. 494, 916, June 17, 1904.]

See also Cas-was'-sees?

Kashia Kahchiah Pomoan

Kashia: Account of schoolhouse for Kashia tribe at Stewarts Point, built by themselves.--Oakland [Calif.] Tribune, Oct. 3, 1926.

Kashia: Mention of tribe from Stewarts Point.- Healdsburg Tribune, Dec. 24, 1931. Also in Santa Rosa Press-Democrat, Dec. 24, 1931.

See Kahchiah

Kashiwe

Chumashan

Kashiwe (*Kas-hi'-we*). A former Chumashan village near Newhall, Ventura co., Cal., at a place now called Cuesta Santa Susána.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 660, 1907

Kas-hi-we Chumashan

Kas-hi-we: Former rancheria in interior of southern Ventura County at place called Cuesta Santa Susana.-- MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura Nov. 1884. Spanish spelling, Cas hi wey, quoted from educated halfbreed.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

Note: Not to be confused with Kas-swah, name used by Santa Ynez Indians for tribe at and about Santa Barbara.

See also Cas hi wey, Kashiwe

Kashowoo Yokut

Kashowoo: "A small group belonging to this [Yokut] stock and living in Fresno County, Cal. The number enumerated in 1910 was 4."--Dixon, Census of Indian Population in U.S. & Alaska in 1910, p. 108, 1915.

Kashowoo: Dixon, Preliminary Bulletin, Census of 1910: Indian Population, p. 16, published June 26, 1913.

See Kōshro-o

Kashtok Chumashan

Kashtok (Kac-tö´k). A former Chumashan village in the interior of Ventura co., Cal.--Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884. **Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 660, 1907**

See also Kac-tök

Kashtu Chumashan

Kashtu (Kac-tú). A former Chumashan village on the Piru, a tributary of Santa Clara r., Ventura co., Cal.--Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 660, 1907

See also Kac-tú

Kashwáh

Chumashan

Gatschet speaks of the "Kasuá or Kashwáh, Spanish Cieneguita, 3 miles from Santa Barbara Mission. — Ind. Languages of Pacific States, (Mag. Am. Hist.) I, 156, March 1877

Also Kasuá, Cashwah, Kas-swah', Kows-wah

Ka-sil

Chumashan

Ka-sil.-- Name of former rancheria on Santa Barbara Channel at site of present El Refugio.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary obtained at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884, (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Cascil, Cascile, Casalic, Casilic, Cascen, Kusil, Cascellis

Ka´sìle — Kah-chi-ah — Pomo

Old camp site of "Gualala River Division" Pomo, Southern dialect, at head of Wolf creek prob. near its N branch.

From kasi´l, redwood, and le or li, place.

ETHNO - GEOG. POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 227, Feb. 1908

See Kah´-se-lĕ

kasi'ltcimada (=Kah-sil'-che-mah-dah) — Pomo

Old village of "Coast Division" Pomo, Central dialect, on north bank of Alder creek just east of point at which county road crosses creek; just south of ranch house on Luther Redemeyer ranch.

From kasi'l, redwood, tcima', to run up or extend up stream, and da, ? .

ETHNO - GEOG. POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 163, Feb. 1908

Kasliñkyodañ

Athapaskan

Kasliñkyodañ: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village of the Slakaiya subtribe on east bank main Eel River a short distance above Horseshoe Bend.-- P.E.Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ.Calif.Pubs.Arch. & Ethnol., Vol.20, pp. 104, 109, 1923.

Kas-lin-ta

Hoopah

Band in council at Durkee's ferry, Klamath River, Calif. Oct. 6, 1851. R McKee, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p 194, 1853. See also Has-lin-tah.

Hoopah band on Lower Trinity

Kas-lin-ta: Meyer, Nach Dem Sacramento, p282, 1855. (Given as division of Hoopahs on Trinity River)

Kas-lin-ta: Mentioned as Hoopah tribe or band making treaty with Col. Redick McKee.--Daily Alta California, Nov.8, 1851.

See also Has.lin.tah, Hass.lin'-tung.

Kasnaikotkaiya — Athapaskan

·Kasnaikotkaiya: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" name for people on north side Kekewaka Creek and on east side Eel River.-- P. E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif.Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol.,Vol.20,pp. 108 & 109 & map, 1923. "Nearly of them were the Lassik" (p. 108).

Ka̓-sö — Chumashan

·Ka̓-sö: Former rancheria in Cañada del Diablo, NW of Ventura.-- MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. Spanish spelling Coj so, quoted from educated halfbreed.-- MS Vocabulary (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Kaso, Coj so

Kaso

Chumashan

Kaso (*Kā'so*). A former Chumashan village at Cañada del Diablo, Ventura co., Cal.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 663, 1907

Kąsoletcobi

Athapaskan

Kąsoletcobi: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village of Kąiyekiyahang subtribe on south side North Fork Eel River 1½ or 2 miles above mouth of Wilson Creek.--P.E.Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif.Pubs.Arch. & Ethnol., Vol.20, pp. 96, 109 & map, 1923.

Kas-pat-ka-wha

Chumashan

Kas-pat-ka-wha: Former rancheria in S Ventura County E of Santa Ana Ranch.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also

Kassan

Kassan: Rancheria up in the heart of the ~~sierra~~ mts, mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.
[Doubtless in Santa Lucia Mts.- CRM]

Kaššou Yokut

Kaššou: Rancheria "in the Tular" mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission (49 Indians). Spellings: Kaššou 13 times; Caxouo 2; Caxou (Tular) 13; Caxoo- Cakou 7; Catoo 3; Caciohuo 1; Casiohuo 9; Casohuo 1.-- Mision La Soledad, Libro de Bautismos, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Kosh-shó-o
See also Kaš-so-vo, Cassawas, Caxouo, Caxou, Casohuo

Kas-so'-vo (=Kosh-sho'-o, which see) Yo'-kut

Tribe on Dry Creek, Fresno Co. Calif.
Powers Tribes of Calif. p 370, 1877.

Kassovo: "Kassovo (Day Creek)."-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.91, 1891. [Tribe of Mariposan family.]

Kassova: Spelling in 'List of Indian Tribes in the U.S.' published in Sherman Bulletin, Jan. 19, 1923.

See Kosh-sho-o & Gosh-sho-o
See also Kassova,

· Kassovo

Yokuts

Kassovo (from *Gashowu*, pl. of *Gashwusha*.—Kroeber). A Yokuts tribe formerly living on Dry cr., Fresno co., Cal. Several families of survivors now live in Winchell gulch, near Pollasky.

Car-soos.—Johnston (1851) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 61, 32d Cong., 1st sess., 23, 1852. **Cas-sans.**—Barbour (1852) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 252, 1853. **Cas-soes.**—McKee et al. in Ind. Aff. Rep., 223, 1851. **Casson.**—Royce in 18th Rep. B. A. E., 782, 1899. **Cassoos.**—Johnston (1851) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 61, 32d Cong., 1st sess., 22, 1852. **Cosos.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 18, 1863 (same?). **Costrowers.**—Henley in Ind. Aff. Rep., 512, 1854. **Coswas.**—Lewis in Ind. Aff. Rep., 1857, 399, 1858. **Gashowu.**—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1906 (correct form; pl. *Gashwusha*). **Gosh'-sho-o.**—Merriam in Science, XIX, 915, June 15, 1904. **Kash-ă-woosh-ah.**—Ibid., 916 (Wiksachi name). **Kas-so'-vo.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 370, 1877. **Kosh-sho'-o.**—Merriam, op. cit.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 663, 1907

See Kosh-sho-o & Gosh-sho-o

· Kas'-swah'

Chumashan

Name used by Santa Inez Indians (also Chumashan) for tribe at and about Santa Barbara. - Told me by Santa Inez Indians Oct. 4, 1911. - Chm.

Note: Not to be confused with rancheria of Kas-hi'-we in interior of southern Ventura county.

See also Kashwah, Cashwah, Kasuá

Kas-swah́ Chumashan

Santa Inez name for the tribe at Santa Barbara, which speaks a language similar to but somewhat different from the Santa Ynez Kah-sah́-kom-pěh́-ah.--California Journal, I, 47, 1911.(Told me by Santa Inez Indians Oct.4,1911.-cam)

Note: Not to be confused with rancheria Kas-hi-we in interior of southern Ventura County.

See also Kashwah́, Kasua, Cashwah, Kows-wah

Athapaskan
~~Po-mo~~ Nomlaki

Kas-tel Po-mo

Tribe on Eel River, extending as far south as Big Chemise and Blue Rock, Calif.

Powers, Tribes of Calif., p 147, 1877.

Kastel Pomo: "Kastel Pomo (between Eel River and South Fork)".--Powell. Linguistic Families, p.88, 1891. [Tribe of the Kulanapan family.]

See also Castel Pomo

·Kasuá

Chumashan

Name used by Oscar Loew for Santa Barbara tribe. – Rept. Wheeler Survey (West of 100th Meridian) for 1876, App. JJ. 322, 325, 1876. Also Gatschet, Ibid. Vocab. 331-333, 1876. Also Gatschet, 40 vocabs., Wheeler Survey Monog. VII, 505, 424-465, 485, 1879. (Vocab. no. 40 by Loew). Also Powell in Powers, Tribes of Calif. 560, 561-566, 1877. Vocab.

Gatschet states that the Kasuá lived at Little marsh, 3 miles north of Santa Barbara Mission [= Cieneguita].

In 1877 Gatschet speaks of the "Kasuá or Kashwáh, Spanish Cieneguita, 3 miles from Santa Barbara Mission". – Ind. Languages of Pacific State, Mag. Am. Hist. I, 156, March 1877.

The Santa Inez Indians tell me that the name of the Santa Barbara tribe is Kas'-swah'. – C.H.M.

See also Kashwah', Cashwah, Kas'-swah'

[Over

·Ka-tah-te

Hoopah

Band in council at Durkee's ferry, Klamath River, Calif. Oct. 6, 1851. R. McKee, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session p 194, 1853.

Hoopah

See also Kah-teht'l, Ka-la-tih, Ka-la-te

Kasuá. - Gatschet, after Loew, Zwölf Sprachen, 30 ftnote, 1876.

Cashwah.-- Taylor states that Cashwah was the Indian name for La Sinaguita [Cienaguita] 3 miles from Santa Barbara Mission.-- A.S.Taylor, Calif. Farmer, May 4,1860.

VERSO

Katahuac Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to Santa Ynez Mission, Calif. -Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

See also Ka-áh-tá-wak

Katahuac Chumashan

Katahuac. A former Chumashan village connected with Santa Inez mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal.--Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861 **Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 663, 1907**

· ~~K~~ata'ka Kah-chi'-an Pomo

Old village of "Coast Division" Pomo, Southwestern dialect, about 1 mi. NE of the Chas. Rule ranch-house and 2 miles N of mouth of Russian River.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 231, Feb. 1908

See Kah-tah'-ka

· kataka'l Pomo

old village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, about half a mile south of Willits.

From kata', hollow, and kal, mussel.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 145, Feb. 1908

Kata'kta

Pomo

Old village of Northeastern dialect, Pomo, on W bank of Big Stony creek about 1 1/2 mi. N of town of Stonyford.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 245, Feb. 1908

Kataniu

Chukchansy

Yokut

Kataniu: Chukchansy rancheria at Picayune.--Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 482, 1925.

See Kot'-an-noo, Got'-an-noo

Katawayawik Soo-lah'-te-luk

Katawayawik: Name obtained by Kroeber & Waterman for "presumably archaeological or modern village site" at entrance to Humboldt Bay on north peninsula,--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 294 1918.
[Loud's name for village on this site is Hotwaiyorwok, p. 286, 1918.]

See also Hotwaiyorwok

bid ah

katca'bida (=Kah-chah'-be-dah) Pomo

Old village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, in extreme southern end of Potter valley on east bank of ~~the~~ East Fork ~~of~~ Russian river. Also one name for a village in extreme northern end of Redwood valley on main stream of Russian river. From katca', arrow-head or obsidian, and bida', creek.

GEOG POM

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 140, 1908, Feb.

katca'bida (=kah-chah'-be-dah) Pomo

or da'picu: Old village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, at southern foot of Redwood mountain at extreme head of Redwood valley; also the name of a village in Potter valley, on east fork of Russian river. May be the Da-pi-shul Pomo of Powers, who says: "In Redwood cañon, the Da-pi-shul Pomo (dapishul means 'high sun'; that is, a cold place because of the depth of the cañon)".
From katca', obsidian or arrow-head, and bida, creek.
Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol.6, 144, Feb. 1908

ka'tcake (=kah'-chah-ka) Pomo

Old village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, on southwest bank of Mill creek about 2 1/2 mi. up stream from its confluence with Forsythe creek.
Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol.6, 144, Feb. 1908

Katca´yō (= katshah´-yo) Pomo

Uninhab. modern village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Central dialect, near W bank of Russian river about 6 1/2 mi. S of Ukiah, on Higgins ranch near outcropping of colored flint.

From katca´, flint, and yō, under.

~~Prob. not occupied prior to settlement of valley.~~

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 178, Feb. 1908

See Kah-chi´-o

Katch´-ah-we chum´-mi We´-shum´-tat´-tah Pomoan

Katch´-ah-we chum´-mi: We´-shă-tum´-mi name for closely related Kah´-tah-we´chum-mi of Healdsburg Valley. Name given me by We´-shă-tum-mi Bill at Sebastapol in August 1905.--

See Kah´-tah-we chum-mi

·Katcitüli Labe (= Katchetoole-'hlabe) Wintoon

Name given by Barrett as that of a "Southerly Wintun" village about 4 miles sw of Yolo. – Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 294, 1908.

Ka-tcu-ku-tcuk [pronounced Ka-chu-ku-chuk] Chumashan

Ka-tcu-ku-tcuk: Former rancheria near Ventura. Name means 'the little dove.'-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language obtained at San Buenaventura, Nov, 1884 (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Kachyayakuch, etc?

· Ka'tcūlūlūkūwan (kah'-choo-loo-loo-koo-wahn) Mewan

SE Pomo name for old Too'-le-yo-me village of ~~Sou~~ Tsi'tsapōgūt, situated in NW part of present town of Lamerlake, Lake Co. - Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 318, 1908.

Katc-ya-yâ'-kutc Chumashan

·Katc-ya-yâ'-kutc: Former rancheria on site of present Alazumita, at or near Ventura.-MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. Spanish spelling·Cach yoyocuch, quoted from educated halfbreed.--H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Cach yoyocuch, Kachyayakuch, Ka-tcu-ku-tcuk?

Katep

Poliklan

Katep.-- T. T. Waterman (after Randall's unpublished county map, 1866), Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, p. 206, May 31, 1920.

See Kō-tep'
See also Qō'-o-tep, Cor-tep, Kootep, Cot-tep, Kau-weh

Kathlendaruc See Katlendarucas Olhonean

Rancheria tributary to Mission of San Juan Bautista, San Juan Valley, San Benito Co., Calif.--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Nov. 23, 1860. (From the old baptism book at the Mission)

See Katlendaruca, Kalindaruk, Calenda Ruc.

kati'l Pomo

see kabēla'l Kah-ba-lah!

ka'tilī Pomo

old village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern Dialect, about 2 1/4 mi. southeast of Ukiah and 1/2 mi. east of Russian river. Residence of supt. of Mendocino State Hospital stands on this site.

~~Once known as ko'mli.~~ Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth., vol. 6, 137-8, 1908, Feb.

See also catalillomi

Katimin Karok

Katimin: Karok name for their village just above the mouth of the Salmon, on east side of the Klamath; "the most sacred spot of the Karok" .--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 100, 1925

See Kah'-te-meen

Katimin Karok

Katimin. A Karok village in N. W. Cal., on the E. bank of Klamath r., a mile above the mouth of the Salmon, opposite Ishipishi. It was believed by the Karok to be the center of the world, contained a sacred house and sweat-house, and was the scene of the deer-skin dance and of an annual ceremony called "making the world." The village was burned by the whites in 1852.

Sche-woh. — Gibbs (1851) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 151, 1853. **Se-wah.**—McKee (1851) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 164, 1853. **Shegwuu.**—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1903 (Yurok name). **Si-wahs.**—McKee, op. cit., 211.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 664, 1907

See Kah'-te-meen

Katipiara

Karok

Katipiara. A Karok village of two houses on the s. bank of Klamath r., Cal., nearly opposite Orleans Bar; described by Gibbs in 1852. See *Tsana*.

Kah-tee-pee-rah.—Gibbs, MS. Miscel., B. A. E., 1852. **Katipiara.**—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1904.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 664, 1907

See Kah'-te-pe'-duk

Katiru (Kah-te'-roo)

Karok

Katiru (*Ka-ti'-ru*). One of the 4 divisions of the main body of the Shasta, living in Klamath valley, from Seiad valley to Happy Camp, N. Cal. (R. B. D.)

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 664, 1907

Evidently Shasta name for Kar-rah-ko'-hah (or Kah-rah'-ko) tribe which however is related to the 'Karok', not the Shasta. — CHM

See Kar-rah-ko'-hah, Kah-rah'-ko

·Katlendarucas or ·Katlendarukas Olhonean

Tribe or clan living about the mouth of ~~the~~ Salinas River, in 1774-1782. Their principal rancheria bore the name of the tribe, Others were: Capanay, ·Lucayasta, ·Paysim, ·Tiuta, ·Culul, ·Mustac, ·Pytoguis, ·Animpaymo, ·Ymunacam, and all on the Pajaro river or between it and ~~the~~ Salinas river.*-- Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, No.9, April 20, 1860.

Spelled ·Katlendarukas in issue of Feb. 22, 1860.

Written ·Katlendaruca by Bancroft, Native Races, III, 567, 1875.

·Katlendarucas (after Taylor), Ibid, Vol. I, 455, 1874.

·Katlendarukas.--Ibid, on map opp. p.322.

"Spoke a Runsien dialect.--Ibid, III, 653, 1875.

Calendaruc.--Bancroft, Hist. Calif., I, 557 ft.note, 1884

See also Kathlendaruca, Calenda Ruc, Kathlendaruk, Kalindaruk

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·Ka´tmatcī (Kah't-mah-chē) We´-shah´ chum´-mi Pomo

Old camp site of "Gualala River Division" Pomo, Southern dialect, near summit of ridge between Middle Fork of Gualala river and main stream, and about 3/4 mi. SE of confluence of the two.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 226, Feb. 1908

ETHNO - GEOG. POMO.

See Kaht´-mah-je

· Kato

Katoan
~~Athapaskan~~

Kato. A Kuneste tribe or band formerly living in Cahto and Long valleys, Mendocino co., Cal. These were probably the people mentioned by McKee as occupying the second large valley of Eel r., numbering about 500 in 1851, and differing in language from the Pomo, a fact which has long been lost sight of. Powers divides them into Kai Pomo, Kastel Pomo, and Kato Pomo, and gives a Kulanapan vocabulary. They have recently been found to belong to the Athapascan stock, and closely related to the Wailaki, although they resemble the Pomo in culture. 665 (P. E. G.)

Batemdaikai.—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 77, 1856. **Batem-da-kai-ee.**—Gibbs in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 434, 1853. **B..-tem-da-kaii.**—Powell in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 491, 1877. **Batin-da-kia.**—Ind. Aff. Rep., 240, 1851. **Cabadilapo.**—McKee (1851) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 148, 1853. **Cahto Pomo.**—Powers in Overland Mo., IX, 500, 1872. **Kai Po-mo.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 148, 1877. **Ká-to-Po-mo.**—Ibid., 150. **Ki-Pomas.**—Ind. Aff. Rep. 1864, 119, 1865. **Laleshiknom.**—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1903 (Yuki name). **Tlokeang.**—Kroeber, Coast Yuki MS., Univ. Cal. (own name).

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 665, 1907

See Kah-to, Cahto

Ka-to Po-mo (Lake People)

Athapaskan

tribe in
Cahto Valley, Mendocino Co., Calif.
Powers, Tribes of Calif., p 150, 1877.

Kato Pomo: "Kato Pomo, 'Lake People.'"— Powell. Linguistic Families, p.88, 1891. [Tribe of Kulanapan family.]

Kato: Mentioned by Dixon as one of the synonyms for Kai-Pomo.--Dixon, Census of 1910: Indian Population in U.S. & Alaska, pp. 15,78, 1915.

See also Cahto Pomo, Chehulikia, Kai-Pomo

Katogíwash

Wintoon +

("Rim country and)

Katogíwash: Given by Gatschet as Klamath (of Southwestern Oregon) name for Sacramento ~~Valley~~ Indians.--A.S.Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr.N.Amer.Eth.,Vol.2,Pt.2, p.120, 1890.

Katō´tnapōtī

Pomo

Old village of "Big Valley Division" Pomo, Eastern dialect, near E bank of small stream known as Rumsey's slough, Tsiwi´c-bidame, Carex creek, and about 3 mi. SW of present village at St.Turibius mission. From katō´t, shucks (the thin inner shell) of nut of Calif. laurel, napo´, village, and ti, old.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch.&Eth. vol. 6, 196, Feb. 1908

Ka´tōwī We-shum' tat'-tah Pomo

Old village of "Russian River Division" Pomo, Southern dialect, near N shore of lake covering several acres about 1 1/2 mi. SE of Healdsburg. This lake is on low bottomland of river, ~~and where the bottom and slightly higher table land of the valley join~~. Lake subject of myth.

From ka´tōn, lake or pond, and wi, place.

ETHNO - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 217, Feb. 1908

See Kah´-to-e

katsa'iwanī Pomo

Old village of "Coast Division" Pomo, Central dialect, near opposite bank of North Fork of Gualala river from ma'canena, on north bank of small stream flowing into it.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 164, Feb. 1908

· ka'tsami Pomo

Old camp site of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, about 1 3/4 mi. west-northwest of old camp of pò'taba at head of Soda creek northeast of Boonville.

From ka, water, and tsa'mi, a musty odor.

ETHN - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 154, Feb. 1908

· katsa'mūgal Pomo

Old camp site of "Lake Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, on western shore of Clear lake about 1 1/4 mi. north of Lakeport.

From katsa', grass, and mūga', seeds.

ETHN - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 159, Feb. 1908

· Katsa´nōsma Pomo

Old village of "Russian River Division" Pomo, Southern dialect, on ridge between headwaters of Warm Springs creek and ~~those of~~ Middle Fork ~~of~~ Gualala river, ~~and~~ about 2 mi. NNW of Leppo's dairy, which is at summit of ~~this~~ ridge, ~~and~~ on road from Russian river valley to Stewart's point on the coast.

From katsa´, grass, no, ashes or dust, and sma, sleep.

WHERE GROG PLMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 220, Feb. 1908

· Katsi´lgagò Yuki ?

Pomo name for

Old camp site of "Clear Lake Wappo Area", ~~Pomo dialect name, an~~ acorn camp at Jimison ranch just W of summit of road from Kelseyville to Lower Lake.

From katsi´l, cold, and gago´, valley.

Arch. & Eth.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 278, Feb. 1908

Kát-sta-yöt Chumashan

Kát-sta-yöt.-- Name of former rancheria on Santa Barbara Channel at site of present Santa Anita.-- MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. Spanish spelling Catch,tayet, quoted from educated half-breed. MS Vocabulary, San Buenaventura Language (2 copies Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Catch,tayet, Castoi?

Katstayot Chumashan

Katstayot (*Kat-sta'-yöt*). A former Chumashan village between Pt Conception and Santa Barbara, Cal., at a locality now called Santa Anita.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 665, 1907

· ka'tūūlī (=Kah'-too-oo-lè) Bo'-yah Pomo

Old village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, on small flat about 50 yds. south of store at Christine.

From ka, water, tuu'l, old, and lī, place.

ETHNO - GEOG. POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 149, Feb. 1908

See also Kah'-too-oo-le

· Kaūbō'kōlai 'Ham'-fo Pomo

Eastern dialect Pomo name for Koi-e. - Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 207, 1908.

~~Soo Ko'i.~~

Kaubakulaiina: E. W. Gifford, Pomo Lands on Clear Lake, Hearst Memorial Volume, p. 96, 1923.

Kaubokolai: Kroeber after Barrett, Hdbook. Indians Calif., 232, 1925.

See Koī-im-fo
See alsoCho-tan-o-man-as, cutauyomanuk koi

ka'ūca (= Kah'-oo-shah) Pomo

Old village of "Coast Division" Pomo, Central dialect, on Cliff ridge between Elk and Greenwood creeks, near north bank of the former and about 1 1/2 mi. back from ocean shore-line; large dead redwood tree near by, famed in myths.

One says site is several miles farther up ridge.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., ETHNO - GEOG. POMO, vol. 6, 163, Feb. 1908

See Kow'-shah

K!a'ūcel ('K!ah'-oo-shel) Pomo

Old village site of Pomo, Southeastern dialect, on E shore of Lower lake about due W of Big Borax lake.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 208, Feb. 1908

Kaughii

Chumashan

Kaughii. A former Chumashan village at La Cañada del Corral, about 22 m. from Santa Barbara, Cal.

Ka-h'ō'.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884. **Kaughii.**—Father Timeno (1856) quoted by Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 4, 1860.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 665, 1907

See also Ka-h'ō'

Kaughii

Chumashan

Kaughii. -- Indian name for La Canada del Corral 22 miles from Santa Barbara Mission.-- A.S.Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. 13, May 4, 1860. (Information obtained by Fr. Timeno from Christianized Indian 80 yrs. old, 1856).

[Note: Henshaw locates the rancheria of Ca,je (Ka-h^{c}ó) in Cañada del Corral, MS, 1884.]

Ka'ūgūma (= kah'-oo-goo-mah) 'Ham'-fo Pomo

See E'lem, also Kamdot. Written Cow-goo-mah by Slocum, Bowen & Co.
Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 208, 1908.

'Hamfo band on Ellem Ld., Sulphurbank.

Xaukumaiina: Spelling by E. W. Gifford, Pomo Lands on Clear Lake, Hearst Memorial Volume, p. 86, 1923

Kauguma: Kroeber (obviously after Barrett), Hdbook. Indians Calif., 232, 1925.

See Kah'-oo-goo-ma, Cow-goo-mah, How-ku-mah, How-ru-mah.
Xaukumaiina.

Kauhwkyokis-hunding Ter'-wer' Polikla

Kauhwkyokis-hunding: Given by Kroeber as Hoo-pah name for Polikla village of Ter'-wer' on north side of Klamath at mouth of Turwar Creek.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, 1925

See Ter'-wer'
See also Trwr

Kau-i'-a (= Kah-we'-ah, which see) Yo-kut ~~stock~~

Tribe on Kaweah river, Tulare Co. , Calif ("On the edge of the plaine.")

Powers, Tribes of Calif. p 370, 1877.

Kau-í-a: "Kau-í-a (Kaweah River; foothills)".-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.91, 1891. ~~[Tribe of Mariposan family.]~~

Kaui'a (pronounced Ka'we'ah). See Cahuilla

Spelling adopted by Boas for Cahuilla tribe, as given him by the San Diego Indians. - Boas, Proc. Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci. 44 (for 1895), 261 1896.

Cahuilla

Kauisiktum | Kah-we-sik-tem | Shoshonean

kauisiktum: Pass Cahuilla clan at Palm Springs. Means 'from the rock'.--W.D.Strong Aboriginal Soc.in Southern Calif.,p.91,99-100, may 1929. Ibid, p.114, 117+

kauisikiktum: Ibid,p.10.

See Kah-we-sik-tem

Cahuilla

Kaunukalkiktum | Shoshonean

kaunukalkiktum: "living at Kaunukvela". Desert Cahuilla ~~clan~~ clan at Iviatim village near Agua Dulce. Originally from Kaunukvela in Santa Rosa Mts.--W.D.Strong,Aboriginal Soc.in Southern Calif.,p.42, **May 28,1929.**

Kaupegesmec: Rancheria on Salinas River mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Caunpegegmag

See also Caunpegegmag, Cauonpecejmes, Caunpejessuac

Kaus: Karok name for their village, which Kroeber mentions as one of a group "of villages that c n not be exactly located, but which seem to have stood in the vicinity of the Salmon".--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 100, 1925

"Käus or Kwokwöös" ~~Huss or Tolowa~~ (Probably, or 'Coos') Athapaskan

· Kaus: Tribe mentioned by ~~Horatio~~ Hale as "on a small river called by their name, between the Umpqua and the Klamet." – Hale, Ethnogr. Wilkes Expd. p 221, 1846. Hale gives "Käus or Kwokwöös" [possibly 'Coos']

· Kaus: Wilkes, quoting Hale. – Western America, including California and Oregon. Phila. p. 101. 1849.

· Kaus: Latham, after Hale. – Proc. Philological Soc. London, vol. 6, 82, 1854; Latham, Opuscula, 311, 1860.

See 'Coos' [Koos]
See Huss & Tolowa?

· Kauvuya[s] (= Cahuilla) Kahwesiktem Shoshonean
Tribe in vicinity of San Bernardino, Calif.
Loew, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876. Append. JJ, p 322, 325, 326, 1876.
Loew and Gatschet regard this as the correct spelling of the tribal name, but it must be remembered that their alphabet is altogether foreign and barbarous from the English standpoint.
The home of the tribe is ~~[illegible]~~ in San Gorgonio Pass & adjacent w part of Colorado Desert, and Coahuila Valley, Calif.
See also Gatschet 40 Vocabularies, Archaeology of Wheeler Survey, (Vocab. by Loew, No. 19, pp. 424-465; 472-474) 412-413, 1879. Gatschet gives the distribution of the tribe as based in Cahuillo Valley and San Gorgonio Pass, and at Temecula and San Jacinto mts.

For criticism of spelling Kauvuyah see Barrows, Ethnobotany of the Coahuilla Indians, 19, 1900.
(Mag. Am. Hist. 1, no. 3, 155, March 1877 (reprinted in Indian Languages Pacific States, Ind. Misc. 428, 1877). In this paper Gatschet refers the following 'dialects' to his Kauvuya: [over

Kauvuya (Cowio; Spanish Cahuillo) dialects:

Serrano or Taktam (Mt. dialect).
Kauvuya (In & around San Bernardino Valley).
Gaitchin or Kechi or Neté'la (Coast dialect in use at San Juan Capistrano and San Luis Rey).
Kizh or Tobikhar. (Spoken at San Gabriel and San Fernando).
(Gatschet, Ibid, 155).

Gatschet thus uses Kauvuya in a supertribal sense and commits the serious error of referring to it the widely different San Gabriel & San Fernando Indians. In all of this he was followed by Hoffman in Bull. Essex Inst. XVII, 26, 1885.

VERSO

· Kauweh

Yurok

Kauweh. An unidentified village on Klamath r., Cal., below its junction with the Trinity, and therefore in Yurok territory.—McKee (1851) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 138, 1853.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 666, 1907

Not to be confused with the Kauvuya of Loew & Gatschet, commonly called 'Cahuilla' and belonging to the Shoshonean Kahwesik-Cum

·Kauweh

Yurok

Poh-lik village on lower Klamath River, below Trinity, Calif.
Gibbs in Schoolcraft's Indian Tribes ~~Archives~~, III, p 138, 1853. Also McKee, Ibid 634, who writes it Kau-weh.

See also Kau-weh

Cahuilla

Kauwicpaumēauitcem — Shoshonean

kauwicpaumēauitcem: "caught by a rock". Desert Cahuilla clan at Maswut helaanut near Mecca. --W.D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., p. 41 May 28, 1929.

·Kau-yai'-chits — Piute

Piute tribe in Ash Meadows, Amargosa Desert, Calif. Powell & Ingalls in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1873, 51, 1874.

Kavalin

Kavalin Shoshonean

kavalin: Cupeno clan at Kupa. Nicknames: kuuwilot (louse); ñcañalañalic ("sprouts"); kuku ("daughter-in-law"); ...ra (Spanish ?). --W. L. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., p.186, 221, 222. May 28, 1929.
Surname in use now is Laws, a refined pronunciation of "louse". --Ibid, p.222.

Kavayos See Coahuilla Shoshonean

~~Mis~~Spelling for Cahuilla, which see.
Gatschet, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876. Append. H. p333, 1876

See also Kauvuya

Kavias See Cahuilla Shoshonean

Spelling for Cahuilla.-- Mollhausen, Journey to the Pacific, Vol. II, p327, 1858. Quoted by Kroeber as Kawia. - Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 133, 1907. (Should be verified from original German ed.) (In San Bernardino Valley, Calif.)

Kavinic Shoshonean

kavinic: Cahuilla name for Indian Wells. --W. D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., pp. 97, 102 & May 1929.

See Kah-ve-nish
See also Ka-vi-nish

·Ká-vi-nish Shoshonean

Cahuilla name for their village at Indian Wells, Colorado Desert.—
Barrows,
Ethno-botany of the Coahuilla Indians, 34, 1900.
Also, Hodge Am Indians, Pt. 1, p666. 1907, Erroneously
located in Cahuilla Valley.

Kah'-ve'-nish
See also Kavinic

·Kavouya See Coahuilla Shoshonean
Spelling cited by Hodge in Garces Diary, Coues Ed. 218, foot-
note, 1900.

See Kauvuya

·Kawa Modok Lutooamian

Kawa (Káwa, 'eel spring'). A Modoc camp at Yaneks, on Sprague r., s. Oreg.

Kaúa.--Gatschet in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., II, pt. 1, 31; pt. 2, 122, 1890.

Káwa.--Ibid. **Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 666, 1907**

·Kawai Error for Kawea Yokut

Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1883, 226, 1883. - Ibid for 1884, 256, 1884.

·Kawaiisu See Newooah Shoshonean

Yokut name used by Kroeber for Tehachapi-Caliente Newoo'ah. — Univ. Calif. Pubs: Arch. & Eth., vol. 4, 68, 69, 110, 1907 (Vocab. ibid, 71-89.) Kroeber gives also the following forms as synonymous: "Kawaisa, Kawaizu, Gaweija, Gawiijim, & Kaweija according to dialectic and individual variations." (Ibid 110) Known locally as Tehachapi and Caliente Indians. "The Tübatulabal [of Kern valley]... seem to call them Kawishm". (Ibid) "The Chemehuevi call them Hiniima or Hinienima; the Möhineyam Serrano of Mohave River, Agutushyam; the Gitanemuk Serrano, Agudutsyam or Akutusyam. The Mohave call them Kuvakhye and know that they speak a dialect related to Chemehuevi." (Ibid, 110-111.) Garcés calls them Cobaji (after the Mohave) and says that the Yokuts called them Colteches.

=Kawi'asuh of Powers, 1877. [over

·Kawaiisu Shoshonean

Kawaiisu. The most westerly subdivision of the Ute-Chemehuevi linguistic division of the Shoshonean family. They occupy an isolated area on both sides of the Tehachapi mts., Cal., but particularly the w. side around Paiute mts., and the valleys of Walker basin and Caliente and Kelso crs. as far s. as Tehachapi. 666

Cobajais.—Garcés (1776), Diary, 489, 1900. **Cobaji.**—Ibid., 304, 445. **Covaji.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 510, 1878. **Kah-wis'-sah.**—Merriam in Science, XIX, 916, June 15, 1904. **Kawaiisu.**—Kroeber, inf'n, 1905 (Yokuts name). **Kâ-wi'-a-suh.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 393, 1877 (Yokuts name). **Kawishm.**—Kroeber, inf'n, 1905 (Tubatulabal name). **Kow-ā'-sah.**—Merriam, op. cit. **Kubakhye.**—Kroeber, inf'n, 1905 (Mohave name). **Newoo'-ah.**—Merriam, op. cit. (='people'). **Noches Colteches.**—Garcés, op. cit., 295, 304 (so called by Mariposa people). **Ta-hi-cha-pa-han-na.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 393, 1877 (division around mtns. of same name). **Ta-hichp'.**—Ibid. (so called by Kern r. people).

[Yokut name for New-oo'-ah. - cam]

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 666, 1907

See New-oo'-ah + Ka-wi'-a.suh, Kow-ā'-sah.

See also Kroeber's later paper, "Notes on Shoshonean Dialects of So. Calif.", 261-262, ~~Sept~~ 1904; Ibid, California Kinship Systems, 366, 367, 1917.

Kawaiisu. -- E.W.Gifford, Dichotomous Social Organization in South Central Calif., Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Amer. Arch. & Ethn. vol. 11, no. 5, p. 291, 292, Feb. 1916.

Kawaiisu: "A small group of Indians of this stock living on the western side of the Tehachapi Mountains, Cal. The number enumerated in 1910 was 23."--Dixon, Census of 1910: Indian Population in U.S. & Alaska, p. 97, 143, 1915.

Kawaiisu: Dixon, Preliminary Bulletin, Census of 1910: Indian Population, p. 16, 1913.

Kawaiisu: --A.H. Gayton, Yokuts & Western Mono Pottery-Making, p. 249, map p. 248, 1929.

See also Ka-wi-a-sŭ, Kahwis, Kahwissah, Kow-ā-sah, Kawaisa.

[over

Kawaiisu.--Kroeber, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 12, 366, 367, May 1917.

VERSO

Card 2

Kawaiisu See Newooah Shoshonean

Kawaiisu: W.D. Strong: Analysis of Southwestern Soc., Am. Anthrop., pp. 10; 22, 47, Jan.-Mar. 1927.

Strong states: "The Kawaiisu are Plateau Shoshonians and appear to be comparatively late comers to the area" (p. 47, with footnote reference to "Kroeber 1925, p. 578.").

Kawaiisu: W. D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., p. 6, May 28, 1929.

Kawaiisu: A. H. Gayton, Yokuts & Western Mono Pottery-making, map p 248, 1929.

Kawaiisu: Julian Steward, Ind. Tribes Sequoia Nat. Park Region, Nat. Park Service, 1935. Map op. p. 2.

See Noo-oo'-ah

Diegueño

Kawakipai Yuman

"Kawakipai or southern people" = Diegueño. Their name for themselves. - Waterman, Religious Practices of the Diegueño Indians, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Eth. VIII, 272, 1910.

· Kawa´mīō Pomo

Old village of "Russian River Division" Pomo, Southern dialect, about 1 1/4 mi. ESE of Healdsburg.

From Kawa´n, pine, ama, ground, and yo, under.

BERKELEY GEOG PCMC

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 218, Feb. 1908

· Kawamtca´elī (= Kah-chi´-ah Kah-wahm´-cha´-e-lē) Pomo

Old village of "Gualala River Division" Pomo, Southern dialect, just W of Noble's, a stopping-place on S bank of Middle Fork ~~of~~ Gualala river ~~and~~ just below point where Hopper creek, Wolf creek, and ~~the~~ N Fork of ~~the~~ Middle Fork come together to form ~~the~~ Middle Fork ~~of~~ Gualala river. Site is in grain field on the flat just W of Noble's barn.

From kawa´m, species of pine, tca, house, and e´li or li, place.

BERKELEY GEOG PCMC

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol.6, 225, Feb.1908

See Kah-wahm´-chah el´-le.

Kawantē'limani We-shah chum-mi Pomo

Old village of Gualala River division of Southern Pomo near head of Buckeye Creek, a branch of Gualala River. - Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 225, 1908.

See Kah-wahn'-tā lā-mah'-ne

kawa'tcam (Kah-wah'-cham) Pomo

Old camp site of "Coast Division" Pomo, Central dialect, near north bank ~~of~~ Garcia river probably about 4 mi. above laiye''lem.

From kawa', bark, and tcam, to fall across.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 166, Feb. 1908

Xawatca´nnō (=Kah-watch-ahn-no) Kah-chi´-ah´ Pomo

Old camp site of "Russian River Division" Pomo, Southern dialect, at Leppo's dairy on summit of ridge separating headwaters of Warm Springs creek, an affluent of Dry creek, from ~~those of the~~ Middle Fork ~~of the~~ Gualala river(located at point where road from ~~the~~ Russian river valley to Stewart's point on the coast crosses ridge).

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 224, Feb. 1908

See Kah-wah´-chan-nah

Kaw´-awl on´-tel´-kah Kahtoan

Kaw´-awl on´-tel´-kah: Oo-ko-ton-tel-ka name for tribe east of them [the Kahto of Cahto and Long Valleys]. Told me by Ookotontelka from Rockport. The same informant gave Imp-on-tel´-kah as name of Kahto tribe in Long Valley. Needs more light.--CHM

·Kaw-chō'-sish-tin-tăng — Athapaskan

·Kaw-cho'-sish-tin-tang. – Large village of 'Ho-tin'-net or Blue Lake branch of 'Hoi-let-'hah (='HWil-kut), at Blue Lake, Humboldt Co., Calif. Given me by old 'Ho-tin'-net man at Blue Lake, Aug. 11, 1918. – C.H.M.

Kaw^{ch}-pā — Athapaskan

·Kaw^{ch}-pā: Poliklah name for country of the Tol'-lo-wah about Crescent City. – C.H.M.

See also Caw-pay Indians, Caw-paw, Cops.

·Kawcah Typog. error for Kaweah Yokut
Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1896, 520, 1897.

See Kaweah.

·Kaweah Yokut
Tribe on river of same name (& for which the river was named). Some of them on Tule River Reservation in 1876.- Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1876, 17, 1876. [Some omitted].
Ibid, Rept. for 1883, 266, 1883. - Ibid for 1884, 284, 1884 [many omitted].- Ibid for 1889, 498, 1889.

Ka-we-ahs. -Bunnell, Discovery of Yosemite, 1st. ed., 23, 1880; p. 6b, 3d ed., 1892.
The Kawe-ahs had a large village on Venice Hill on the plain above Visalia & spoke essentially same language as the Wiketchumne. -Told me by Wiketchumne in Oct. 1902. - Cam.

See also Kawea, Cohias, Cohes, Kaweya.

[Card 2]

Kaweahs Yokut

Kaweah.s: Given by Indian Agent Maltby as Four Creeks tribe represented at Tule River Agency in 1872.--Charles Maltby, letter to H.H.Bancroft, Aug. 10, 1872. MS,Hayes' Scrapbooks, Indians of California, Bancroft Library.

Kahweahs: Tribe on Four Creeks.--Bancroft, Native Races, 1:456, 1874 (after Maltby MS).

[Card 2]

Kaweahs Yokut

Kaweahs: W.A.Chalfant, Story of Inyo, 15, 1922. (Mention)

Kaweeahs: Reported, together with Kings River Indians, in account of Lieut. Moore's expedition against the Yosemite Indians (1852) as probably in league with wild tribes in the mountains.--Daily Alta California, June 18, 1852.

See Kah-we-ah
See also Kaweah, Kawia, Cahwia, Kawea, Kauia

Ka-wee-nas

[= Cahuillas]

Ka-wee-nas: Typographical error for Ka-wee-has. Spelled elsewhere in same article Cahuilla.-- John S. McGroarty, Los Angeles Times, p. 12, Nov. 12, 1919.

See also Cahuillas, Ca-wi-os , Cahuillo

Kā-wé-no Po-lik-lah

Ka-wé-no: Polikla name for eel camp on south bank Klamath River about 3 miles above Blue Creek. Named from Kā-wen, eel ~~meaning 'eel'~~. Told me by Frank Isles, a full blood from Requa.— Cram.
Pronounced Kā-wé-noo by woman of Kaw-tep.--Cram.

Kawéya See Kah-wé-ah Yokut

Gatschet gives the spelling Kawéya, and under it publishes a vocabulary of Mewuk stock, doubtless supplied by a Mew-wah man who was with the Kahweas at the time - perhaps one who had married a Kahwea woman.

Kawhilla [Spanish spelling, pronounced Kah-we'-ah] Yokut

"The Chowchilla or Kawhilla, from the names of rivers, rancherias, and of comparative vocabularies, appears to have obtained from the great Tulare deltas to the Feather river."--Taylor, Precis India Californicus, in Bancroft's Hand-Book Almanac for 1864, 29-30, 1864. (Edited by William H. Knight.)

See also Chowchilla

Shoshonean

Kaw-hits' Shoshone

Nu-vah'-an-dits (of Las Vegas and Moapa) name for Shoshone. Given me by 2 members of tribe. - Stern

Cahuilla Shoshonean

·Kawia

Diegueño name for Cahuilla tribe. — Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 151, 1907. Also stated by Kroeber to be the correct pronunciation and "the more reasonable orthography." — Ibid 152 (and accented Kawí'a in distinction from the Yokut Ga'wia, Ibid, 152 footnote). 'Official' spelling, Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1900, 519, 602, 1900. [and every year thereafter]. — Ibid for 1908, 149, 150, 1909.

"Kawia (syn. Cahuilla). --A tribe occupying in the 18th century a considerable area in southern and eastern San Bernardino and northern Riverside Counties, Cal... The number enumerated in 1910 was 755, of which 754 were in California and 1 in Arizona."--Dixon, Census of 1910: Indian Population in U.S. & Alaska, pp. 15, 97, 143, 1915.

Kawia: Preliminary Bulletin, Census of 1910: Indian Population, p. 16, published June 26, 1913. [OVER]

·Kawia (=Cahuilla) Kahwissa Mohinean

Kawia. The name, of uncertain derivation, of a Shoshonean division in s. California, affiliated linguistically with the Aguas Calientes, Juaneños, and Luiseños. They inhabit the N. tongue of the Colorado desert from Banning S. E. at least as far as Salton, as also the headwaters of Santa Margarita r., where the Kawia res. is situated. Formerly they are said to have extended into San Bernardino valley, but it seems more likely that this was occupied, as at present, by the Serranos. They are not to be confounded with a Yokuts tribe bearing the same name. They were first visited in 1776 by Fray Francisco Garcés, who referred to them under their Mohave name, "Jecuich," obtained from his guide. At this time they lived about the N. slopes of the San Jacinto mts. and to the northward, and roamed E. to the Colorado, but their principal seat was about San Gorgonio pass. Burton (H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 115, 1857) gave 3,500 as the number of men alone in 1856, evidently an exaggeration. There were 793 Indians assembled under the name "Coahuila" at all the Mission reservations in 1885, while the Indians on Cahuilla res. under the Mission Tule r. agency in 1894 numbered 151, and in 1902, 159. This reservation consists of 18,240 acres of unpatented land. Villages: Duasno, Juan Bautista, Kavinish, Kawia, Kwaleki, Lawilvan, Malki, Pachawal, Palseta, Paltewat, Panachsa, San Sebastian, Sechi, Sokut Menyil, Temalwahish, Torres, Tova, and Wewutnowhu.

Caguillas.—Duflot de Mofras, I, 349, 1844. **Cagullas.**—Duflot de Mofras misquoted by Latham in Proc. Philol. Soc. Lond., VI, 76, 1854. **Cahnilla.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Comp. Vocabs., 128, 1884. **Cahnillo.**—Ibid., 129. **Cahuilla.**—Ind. Aff. Rep., 175, 1902 (applied to res.). **Cahuillos.**—Ludwig, Abor. Lang., 26, 1816. **Cah-wée-os.**—Whipple, Exped. from San Diego, 17, 1851. **Cah-willas.**—Heintzelman (1853) in H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 44, 1857. **Carvillas.**—Burton, ibid., 114. **Cavíos.**—Gatschet in Rep. Chief Engrs., pt. 3, 553, 1876. **Cawéos.**—Ibid. **Coahuilas.**—Stanley in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1869, 194, 1870. **Coguifa.**—Garcés (1775–76), Diary, 289, 1900 (identical?). **Cohuillas.**—Stanley in Ind. Aff. Rep., 119, 1865. **Cohuilles.**—Greene in Ind. Aff. Rep., 93, 1870. **Cowela.**—Henley in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1856, 243, 1857. **Cowillas.**—Beale in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 378, 1853. **Dancers.**—Coues, Garcés Diary, 42, 1900. **Danzarines.**—Ibid., 204, 423. **Gecuiches.**—Ibid., 423. **Hakwiche.**—Kroeber, inf'n, 1905 (Mohave name). **Jecuches.**—Coues, Garcés Diary, index, 1900. **Jecuéche.**—Garcés (1776), Diary, 444, 1900. **Jecuiches.**—Ibid., 451. **Jequiches.**—Ibid. **Kahuilla.**—Kingsley, Stand. Nat. Hist., pt. 6, 189, 1883. **Kahweaks.**—Sen. Misc. Doc. 53, 45th Cong., 3d sess., 70, 1879. **Kah-we-as.**—Wozencraft in Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 289, 1853. **Kahweyahs.**—

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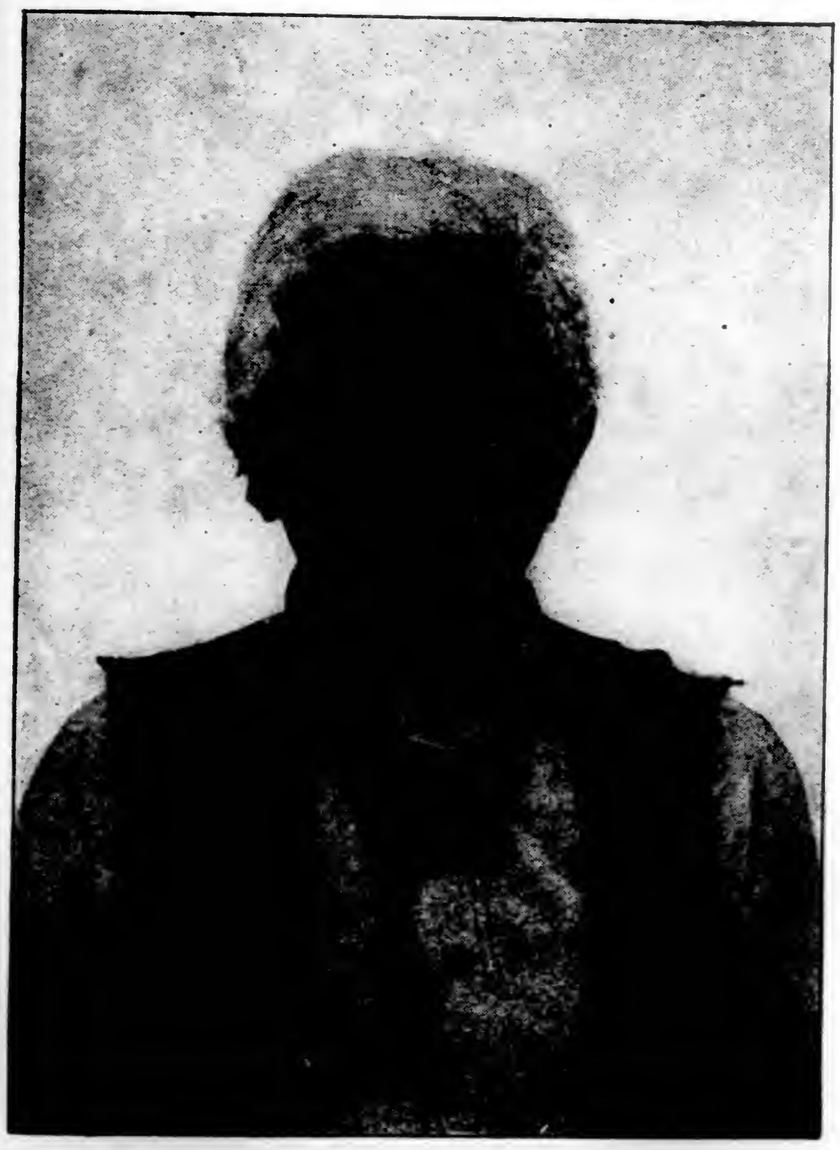
(over)

"Kawia (Cahuilla)": Given as Shoshonean tribe in Southern California by A. E. Chamberlain in article on North American Indians, Encycl. Brit., Vol. 14, p. 462, 1910.

Kawia proper, or the Tule Indians: Hoffman, Remarks, on Tribal Names, Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXIII, 301, 1886.

Schumacher in Rep. Peabody Mus., XII, 521, 1880. **Kauvuyas.**—Loew in Rep. Chief Engrs., pt. 3, 542, 1876. **Kau-yai'-chits.**—Powell in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1873, 51, 1874. **Kavayos.**—Gatschet in Rep. Chief Engrs., pt. 3, 553, 1876. **Kavwaru-maup.**—Ingalls (1872) in H. R. Ex. Doc. 66, 42d Cong., 3d sess., 2, 1873. **Koahualla.**—Ind. Aff. Rep. 1877, 246, 1878. **Tecuiche.**—Cortez (1799) in Pac. R. R. Rep., III, pt. 3, 125, 1856 (misquoting Garcés).



KAWIA MAN

668-9 KAWIA WOMAN

VERSO

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KAWIA MAN

KAWIA WOMAN

Kawia

Yokut

Kawia. A Yokuts tribe formerly living on the edge of the plains on the N. side of Kaweah r., Cal., but now extinct. They were hostile to the American settlers. By agreement of May 13, 1851 (which was not confirmed), a reserve was set aside for this and other tribes between Kaweah and Chowchilla rs., Cal., which at the same time ceded their unreserved lands. This tribe is to be distinguished from the Kawia (Coahuila, Cahuillo, etc.), a Shoshonean tribe in Riverside co., Cal.

Cah-was.—Johnston (1851) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 61, 32d Cong., 1st. sess., 23, 1852. **Cahwia.**—Barbour in Ind. Aff. Rep., 232, 1851. **Cah-wi-ah.**—Wessells (1853) in H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 32, 1857. **Cowhuillas.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, June 8, 1860. **Cowiahs.**—Henley in Ind. Aff. Rep., 511, 1854. **Cow-illers.**—Lewis, ibid., 400, 1858. **Cowwillas.**—Dole, ibid., 219, 1861. **Gawia.**—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1906 (the more strictly correct form). **Kahweahs.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 456, 1874. **Kauia.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 370, 1877. **Kawia.**—Ind. Aff. Rep. 1903, 508, 1904. **Keawahs.**—Maltby in Ind. Aff. Rep., 381, 1872. **Keweah.**—Ind. Aff. Rep., 284, 1884.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 669, 1907

Kawia

Mohinean

Kawia. A Kawia village on Cahuilla res., near the headwaters of Santa Margarita r., s. Cal.

Cahuilla.—Ind. Aff. Rep. 1902, 175, 1903.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 669, 1907

Ka-wi-a

Yokut

Ka-wi-a: Tribe next below the Wik-tsum-ne on Kaweah River.--Geo.W.Stewart, Yokut Tribes of Kaweah Region, Sierra Club Bull., Vol.12,No.4, 1927, 388 and map opp., Plate CXXIII.

Kawia

Yokut

Kaweah River tribe of which some were on Tule River Reservation in 1877.-Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1877, 246, 1877.- Ibid for 1879, 218, 1879.- Ibid for 1880, 218,, 1880.- Ibid for 1881, 261, 1881.- Ibid for 1882, 302, 1882.- Ibid every year to-Rpt for 1908, 150, 1909.
Kawi'a.-Hoffman, Proc. Am. Philos. Soc. XXIII, 301, March 1886.

Ka-wi-a: Tribe next below Wiktchumne on Kaweah River.--Geo.W.Stewart, Yokut Inds. of Kaweah Region, Sierra Club Bull., Vol.12,No.4, 388, 1927.

Kawia or Gawia (plural Kaweyayi or Gaweyayi): Yokut tribe on hill on N side Kaweah River, opposite the Yokod.--Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 480, 1925.

See also Gawia

Kawi´aka Pomo

Old camp site of "Valley Division" Pomo, Central dialect, about 1/4 mi. W of Russian river and ~~about~~ 3 mi. S of Ukiah. The Cox ranch house is on this site.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, ETHNO - GEOG. POMO, 181, Feb. 1908

Old village of same name given by Barrett as on So. bank Feliz Creek just south of Hopland.

Shoshonean

Ka-wi´-a-suh (See Ow´-wah-tum New-oo´-ah) So. Piute

Name used by Yokuts for Ta-hi-cha-pa-han´-na.

Powers, Tribes of Calif., p 393, 1877.

See also Kah-wis-sah.

Called Kow-ā-sah by the Yowelmanne. - Conn

Kroeber's Kawaiisu.

See Kahwis, Kahwissah, Kowāsah, New-oo´-ah, Nuwuwah &c

Ka'wīkawī — Pomo

Old village of "Russian River Division" Pomo, Southern dialect, near E bank of Russian river about 2 3/4 mi. a little E of S of Healdsburg.

ETHNO - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 216, Feb. 1908

Kawikochem — Luiseno

Warner Valley Agua Caliente name for Luiseño. - Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 151, 1907. (after Boas, who wrote the name Qawiqōtcem! - Proc. Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci. for 1895, 44, 261, 1896.)

· Kawī´mō Pomo

Old village site of "Valley Division" Pomo, Central dialect, about 100 yds. E of Russian river and about 1 3/4 mi. NNW of Hopland.

From kawī´, anything small, and mō, hole.

Near large spring sometimes called poison spring.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Eth., vol. 6, 172, 173. Feb. 1908

· kawī'namamī Pomo

Old camp site of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, near south bank of Anderson creek about 2 mi. east-southeast of Boonville; a food-gathering camp.

From kawī'na, turtle, ma, ground, and mī, place.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs. vol. 6, 153, Feb. 1908

Kawiñkwitī´man — Pomo

Old village of "Russian River Division" Pomo, Southern dialect, near E bank of Dry creek about 1/4 mi. above confluence of Piña creek.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 220, Feb. 1908

ETHNO GEOG POMO

·Kawishm

Kroeber's spelling of Kah´wis, the Kern valley Tubotülobelä name for the Newooah tribe of Piute Mt. - Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 124, 1907.

See Kah´wis, Kahwissa, Kawiasuh.

Ka'-witc-witc-hap-mam Chumashan

Ka'-witc-witc-hap-mam: Former rancheria on site of present Main Street of Ventura.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language obtained at San Buanevantura, Nov. 1884 (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

Kawiyayam

Mohave River Serrano name for Cahuilla. — Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 152, 1907.

Kawiya-yam

Möhinyam name for the Cahuilla tribe. - Kroeber, Univ. Calif. Pubs: Arch. & Eth., vol. 4, 140, 1907.

Ka´wīyōme (Kah'-wē-yo-me) Mewan

Old Tuleyome village ~~of "Lower Lake Division",~~ on S bank of Cache creek about 1 1/2 mi. below its source, and about the same distance from town of Lower Lake.

Barrett, ~~Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6,~~ Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 317, Feb. 1908

See also Cagüitome, Caguitlomé, Cagüitamayen

·Kaw-le'-wah Ah-tsoo-kā-e

Achomawe name for Dixie Valley tribe, which speaks same language as Hat Creek Ahtsookā'e.

Given me by Fall River Ahchoomahwe. -Sam

·Kaw-le'-wah Ah-tsoo-kā-e

Fall River Achoomahwe name for Dixie Valley tribe, which is clearly related to the Ah-tsoo-kā'-e of Hat Creek.

Given me by Ahchoomahwe. Sam

Kaw'-ne Midoo

Kaw'-ne: Name applied by Kow'-wahk of Nevada City to closely related tribe of Placerville region. Information from old Polly Hamburg and blind Richard Yemie of Nevada City, Nov. 11 & 12, 1928.--Calif.Journ.-cam

Kawō'axa (Kah-wo'-ah-hah) Pomo

Old camp site of "Big Valley Division" Pomo, Eastern dialect, about 1/4 mi. due E of Highland Springs on headwaters of Adobe creek.

From kawō, toad, and xa, water or spring.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 203, Feb. 1908

·Kaw'-so Me'-wuk

Pā-we-nan name for Mo-koz'-zum'-me tribes. (Told my by Blind Tom of Poo-soo'-ne in 1905.)

Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p.348, June 1907.

·Kaw"-tep or ·Ko"-tep' Po-lik-lah

·Kaw"-tep: Polikla name for big village on north bank Klamath River about 1/4 to 1/2 mile above Johnson's. Given me by Frank Isles, a full blood from Requa.--Cam.
Pronounced Ko"-tep' by inhabitant of village.-Cam
Written Co-tep and Cor-tep by Lucy Thompson.
Frank Isles tells me that this village was the home of the ruling chiefs of the region until they were whipped by the Ser-rā-gon people. Cam

Hoo-pah name, Hohochitding, which see.

See also Kootep, Ko-o-tep, Cot-tep, Cor-tet(typog. error) Cor-tep, Hohochitding.

Kawúya Shoshonean

Kawúya: Given by Gatschet as division of Shoshoni family.--A.S.Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr.N.Amer. Eth.,Vol.2, Pt. 1, p. xlv, 1890.

See also Kauvuya, Cahuilla, Cowio, Cawia

Kawweyahs Yokut

Kawweyahs of Tulare Lakes.-- A.S.Taylor, Calif. Farmer, May 30, 1862.
[Note: Taylor uses spelling Kah-we-yah in Calif. Farmer, Vol. 13, No. 14, May 25, 1860.]

See Kah-we-ah

Kaw″-yim Midoo

Kaw″-yim: Name which old Henry Thompson says his tribe [Tan′-kum] apply to the Lower Feather River tribe (Yuba & Marysville downstream).--Calif.Journ.,p.71, Nov.1, 1928.

Kaxûsta'diñ Athabaskan

Kaxûsta'diñ [Kah-hus-ta'ding].-- "Chilula" name meaning "Philadelphus among place", on Sweathouse Flat E side Redwood Creek. -- P. E. Goddard, Univ. of Calif. Pubs., Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol., Vol. 10, No. 6, p. 276, April 1914.

Kasta'diñ.-- Spelling used by Goddard in a 'hWilkut myth.-- P.E.Goddard., Chilula Texts., Univ. of Calif. Pubs., Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol., Vol. 10, No. 7, 375, 1914

See Kahs′-tah-ten, Kasta'diñ

Kayau | Ki-yow'-bah^ch | Pomoan

Kayau: (Apparently after Kroeber's Kaiyau).--Loeb, Pomo Folkways, p. 368, Sept. 29, 1926.

See Ki-yow'
See also Kaiyau, Ki-ŏu

Ka-ye-te | See Ko-ye-te | Yokut

Tribe meeting Treaty Commrs. at Camp Burton on Paint Creek, Calif. June 3, 1851. - 18 Calif. Treaties, 1852; Senate reprint, p. 18, 1905 (Heft Co-ye-tie Ibid, pp. 3, 16.)

See Ko-ye-te, ko-ya-te, koyeti, ko-ye-to, Co-ye-te, Co-ye-tie &c.

Polikla
~~Yurok~~

·Kay-neck

Village on south bank lower Klamath River. - Paris H. Folsom in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1885, 266, 1885.

See Kā'-nek
See also Kenek, Choholchweding, Shwufum,

·Kay-neckie-ko

Yurok

Village on north bank lower Klamath River. - Paris H. Folsom in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1885, 266, 1885.

See Ka-nek
See also Kenek, Kay-neck.

Ka-yö́-wöc Chumashan

Ka-yö́-wöc: Former rancheria in southern Ventura County, on site of Cayeguas Rancho, just below Springville.-- MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. Spanish spelling Ca-yewesh, quoted from educated halfbreed. Henshaw also uses spelling Kai-yŭr-wŭrc.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

Kai-yŭr-wŭrc

See also Cayeguas, Cayuguis, Cayegues, Ca-yewesh,

Ka-yŭr-wŭrc-i-wac Chumashan

Ka-yŭr-wŭrc-i-wac: Former rancheria in Ventura Co. E of Ventura Mill.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language obtained at San Buenaventura Nov. 1884 (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

Kaza-Pomas

Kaza-Pomas: Indians residing in Long Valley, Mendocino County, Calif.--Majority & Minority Reports, Special Joint Committee [Calif. Legislature] on the Mendocino War, p. 13,14, 1860.

kca'kaleyō (=Kshah'kahleyo) Pomo

Old village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Central dialect, on east bank ~~of~~ Russian river about 3/4 mi. northeast of Cummiskey.

NORTH - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 170, Feb. 1908

Old camp site of same name near N head of Andreson Creek, probably about 5 miles nearly due east of Boonville.- Ibid, 154.

kca'kaleyō (= kshah'-kah-le-yo) Pomo

Old camp site of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, near northern head of Anderson creek, probably about 5 mi. nearly due east of Boonville; a food-gathering camp.

From kca, white oak (?), kale', tree, and yo, under.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 154, Feb. 1908

Old village of same name on E bank Russian River 3/4 mile NE of Cummiskey. (Ibid 170.)

K'ci-wu-k'ci-wu [pronounced Kshiwukshiwu] Chumashan

K'ci-wu-k'ci-wu.-- Former rancheria on Santa Rosa Island on site of the old ranch. -- MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. Spanish spelling Kshiu kshiu, quoted from educated halfbreed. -- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Kshiwukshiwu, Kshiu kshiu , Xiucxiui

·Ke'-at

Tribe mentioned with Panamint, as in eastern California, but without data. —
Gatchet, Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p411, 1879.

·Keawahs See Kaweah Yokut

Mentioned by Charles Maltby in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1872, 381, 1872. (They and the Wichumnies together numbered about 230.)
Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1875, 104, 1875.

· 'Ke-boo'-ke-bool' Pomoan

· 'Ke-boo'-ke-bool': Yo-ki'-ah name for Pinole-town Rancheria, 2-1/2 miles from Ukiah. Inhabitants are from Potter Valley tribe.-- Cam

· Kebū'lpūkūt (= Kabool'poo-koot) Mewan
O'lāyome

Old village ~~of~~ ("Putah Creek Division"), on shore of small wet-weather lake about 2 1/2 mi. SE of Guenoc.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 316, Feb. 1908

I published the name as Kā-boot'po-goot in Am. Anthropologist, vol. 9, 353, July 1907. [Is l or t correct?] - Cam

Barrett's distance of 2 1/2 miles from Guenoc is far too short.

Luiseño

Kecchnga

Kecchnga: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

See Kechnga

Ke´celwai (= ke'-shel-wi)

Pomo

Old village site of Pomo, Southeastern dialect, on S shore of strait connecting Clear lake with East and Lower lakes, and about 1/4 mi. NE of Ca´kai. From ke´cel, blue clay, and wai, said to be an ejaculation.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 206, Feb. 1908

Kechayi — Yokut

Northern Yokut tribe mentioned by Kroeber. — The Yokuts Language, 325, 353, 311, 1907. (Vocab. of 16 words, 320-321.)

Kechayi: A.H. Gayton, Ghost Dance of 1870 in So. Central Calif, pp. 60, 61, 82; mar. 1930. Yokuts & Western Mono Pottery-Making. p. 239, map p. 248, sept. 1929. (Gayton:) Yokuts-Mono Chiefs & Shamans, pp. 368, 387, 390, 400, oct. 1930.

Kechayi Yokuts, Ibid pp. 366, 369, oct. 1930.

Kechayi (plural Keche'wali or Kichainawi): Tribe on S bank San Joaquin "for some miles above Millerton". Villages were Kochoyu & Kowichkowicho. --Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif. 481, 1925.

See Kā-chi-e, Ketch-ā'-ye

Kechayi — Yokut

Kechayi: A.H. Gayton, Yokuts & Western Mono Pottery-making, map 248, 1929.

Kechayi

Yokut

Kechayi. A division of the Yokuts, formerly living on San Joaquin r., Cal.
Kechayi.—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1906. **Kech-eel.**—Ind. Aff. Rep., 223, 1851 (same?).

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 670, **1907**

Ke'-che [also written Kechi]

Shoshonean

Ke'-che: Apparently the proper name of the Indians of San Luis Rey commonly called by the Spanish name Luiseño. - C. Hart Merriam -

See Kechi, Bartlett, Personal Narrative, Vol. 2, p. 92, 1854.

Also referenced by Turner (Pacif. R.R. Rpts. Vol. III, Pt. 3, 76-77) 1856; Ludewig 1858; Buschmann 1859; Latham (Opuscula 392) 1860; Bancroft 1875; Gatschet 1876, 1877, 1878.

Kroeber [Kechi], Shoshonean Dialects, 145-6. 1907.

See also Kechi, Luiseno, Piyumko, San Luis Rey.

Ke-cham'-ko-wis Yuman

Ke-cham'-ko-wis or Ke-cham'-kōs: Name applied to Kam'-mei or Diegeno by the neighboring Luiseño. - C.H.M.

Kech-eel Yokut?

Tribe signing treaty on San Joaquin River April 29, 1851. - McKee, Barbour & Wozencraft, Repts. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1851, 223, 1851. Spelled Keech-eel in same rept. Senate Ex. Doc. 1, 32d Congress, 1st Sess. Pt. III, 484, 1851.

Written I-tech-ees and I-to-ches by Calif. Ind. Commrs. same year. (See Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session 1853, 75 & 252, 1853)

Shoshonean

Kechi (see Ketchis and Gaitchim) (Personal Narrative, II, 92, 1854.

Tribe at San Luis Rey Mission, San Diego Co., Calif.—Bartlett, Gatschet, 40 Vocabularies, Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p413, 1879. (Vocab. by Eric Bergland, no. 22, pp. 424-465; & 475; See also Turner, Pacific RR. Reports, III, pt. 3, pp. 76-77, 1856, where short vocab. (by J. R. Bartlett) is published, and relationship to Cahuillo, 'Netela', and 'Kizh' pointed out. See also Latham, Opuscula, 392, 1860.

See also Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 145, 146, 1907.

(Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 155, March 1877 (reprinted in also, Gatschet, Indian Languages of Pacific States, Ind. Misc. 428, 1877).

Gatschet gives Gaitchin, Kechi, and Netela as synonymous.

Bancroft, Native Races, III, 568, 660, 674, 676, 678, 1875; Ibid, Vol. I, 458 (after Bartlett).

Not to be confounded with the Kiche of Guatemala (Mithridates, vol. III, pt. 3, 5, 472, 1816).

~~See also Kizh~~ Quiichi

Keche

(vocabulary and grammatical notes).

over

Kechi.--Ludewig, Literature of American Aboriginal Languages, ~~edited by N. Trubner~~, 26, 63, 1858 (refers to vocab. taken by J. R. Bartlett).

Kechi.—Gatschet: Zwolf Sprachen, 31, 1876.

Kechi.—Buschmann: Spuren aztekischen Sprache, 549-551, 1859.

Note: This name — which I write Ké'-che — seems to be the best available tribal name for the San Luis Rey tribe, which I once called Pi-yumi'-ko. — C.H.M.

Kechi Luiseño {Serrate / Shoshonean 92

Kechi: John Russell Bartlett, Personal Narrative, Vol. 2, p. 92, 1854. 1854*
Interview with old chief at Mission San Luis Rey in April 1852.

Kechis Shea, "Cath Missions, 108, 1855.

Luiseño

Kechnga

Kechnga: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Juan Capistrano Mission (4 Indians). Spellings: Kechnga twice; Kecchnga; Quètnga.--Mision de San Juan Capistrano, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1777-1846.

See Queech

See also Kechi, Ketchis, Gaitchim , Keish

Ked-do'-hah-pe Nōm'-lak-ke Wintoon

Ked-do'-hah-pe: Name applied by Nōm'-lak-ke of Paskenta to their village on north side McCarty Creek about 1/4 mile east of Si-noi'-toi, and about 3-3/4 miles south of Elder Creek.--

Kedi´rLabe — Wintun

Old village of "Southerly dialect", at ranch house on Jean Vann ranch, now occupied by Joseph Mahhas.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch & Eth vol. 6, 296, Feb. 1908

Keech-eel — See I-tech-ees ~~Keeche~~ — Yokut

Tribe signing treaty at Camp Barlow, [Barbour] San Joaquin River, Calif. April 29, 1851.--McKee, Barbour & Wozencraft, Senate Ex. Doc., 1, 32nd. Cong. 1st. Sess., Pt. III, 484, 1851.

Spelled I-tech-ees, Ibid, Doc. 4, Special Session p. 75, 1853; and I-to-ches Ibid. Doc. 4, Special Sess. 252, 1853.

(Spelled Kech-eel in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1851, 223, 1851.)

Apparently Keech-eel and Kech-eel are typographic errors for I-tee-che, I-tech-ee, a Yokut band on Kings River, and having nothing whatever to do with the Keeche, a Mewuk band of the Fresno River region. - Cam.

·Keeche[s] Mewuk

Tribe at foot of Sierra Nevada, between headwaters of Tuolumne Merced, and Mariposa rivers, Calif.—

Barbour & Wozencraft,. Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p 61, 1853.

L.H. Bunnell, in his History of Yosemite, mentions the Kee-che rancheria near Fresno River (Ed. of 1892, p. 21), spelling Kee-chees. ~~See Keech-eel and I-tech-ees~~.

·Keechies - One boy in Carlisle School in 1885 (Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1885, 214, 1885. - Ibid for 1886, 18, 1886.

Not to be confounded with Keech-eel, a typographic error for I-tech-ees (= I-te-che, a Yokuts band on Kings River. - cum.

·Keeches Mewan

·Keeches. Mentioned by Barbour (Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 61, 1853) as a hostile tribe living N. and E. of San Joaquin r., among the foot-hills of the Sierra Nevada, on the headwaters of the Tuolumne, Merced, and Mariposa rs., Cal., in 1851. It was probably of Moquelumnan stock.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 670, 1907

Keihkem: Polikla name for their village on north side of Klamath River, opposite Met-tah́.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 8, map p 9, 1925

[Note.--Kroeber shows on his map another town of the same name in Neŕ-eŕ-ner territory on east side of Big Lagoon.]

See Kā$^{\underline{ch}}$-kem

Keihkem: Polikla name for Neŕ-eŕ-ner settlement on east side of Big Lagoon, according to Kroeber's map.--Kroeber, map p 9, 1925

[Note.--Kroeber shows on his map another town of the same name on north side of Klamath River, opposite Met-tah́.]

See Kā$^{\underline{ch}}$-kem

Luiseño

Keish

Keish. — Luiseno name for Sam Luis Rey. — Sparkman: Culture of Luiseño Indians. Univ.Calif.Pubs.Am.Arch.& Ethn. Vol.8, 191, Aug.7,1908.

See Ke'che, Kheish, Ghesh, Gheech, Kechnga, Kecchnga, Quètnga

Ke''ixkem [= Kečch -ikem]

Poliklan

Ke''ixkem, Kē''ikem, Keixkem: Polikla name for their village on south bank Klamath River about a mile below Metah Creek.-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 18, No. 5, pp. 206, 245 & map opposite p. 226, May 31, 1920.

[Note: Waterman also gives Ke''ixkem as name of settlement on east side of middle of Big Lagoon.]

See Kāch-kem, Keihkem

Ke'-kahts Shaste Shastan

Ke'-kahts: Proper name of Shaste tribe as used by themselves. Dixon gives Ki'katsik as name of tribe in Scott Valley, and also as tribe in Shasta Valley and upper Klamath Canyon from Klamath Hot Springs to Scott River. The name, variously pronounced Ke'-kahts, Ke'-kahtch, or Gik'-kahtch, has been given me by the Shaste of upper Klamath Canyon, Shasta and Yreka valleys, and Scott Valley as the proper tribal name for themselves; and the Konomehoo of Salmon River call them by the same name, Ke'-kahtch.- C.H.M.

See Gik'-kahtch, Ke'-gahts, Ke'-kahtch
See also Ki'-kat-sik, Ki'katsik

'Kek-kah'-nā-tung E'-tahk-nă-lin'-nă-kah Athapaskan

'Kek-kah'-nā-tung: E'-tahk-nă-lin'-nă-kah rancheria on New River at Martha Ziegler's place.- C.H.M.

Ke-ko-neck

Karok

Band of Middle Klamath (Peh-tsik or Karok) tribe near junction of Salmon and Klamath Rivers, Calif.--S. McKee, Senate Ex. Doc.4, Special Session, p164, 1853. Also spelled He-co-neck Ibid,p. 211. Spelled Eh-qua-nek by Gibbs in Schoolcraft's Archives,III, 151, 1860.

Cahuilla

Kelewutkwīikwinut

Shoshonean

kelewutkwīikwinut: "wood hanging down". Original name of Desert Cahuilla village of Iltcuñaloñi, west of highway at La Mesa.--W. D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif.,p.52, may 1929. Ibid, p. 102.

Keliopoma

Pomoan

Keliopoma. The name, in their own language, of the northernmost branch of the Pomo, bordering on the coast Yuki and the Athapascan Kato, and inhabiting the country from Sherwood to the coast near Cleone, Cal., to which place they gave its name. They were also called Shibalna Pomo. 672

Chiabel-na-poma.—Tobin in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1857, 404, 1858. **Ku-lá Kai Pó-mo.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 155, 1877. **She-bal-ne Pomas.**—Wiley in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1864, 119, 1865. **Shi-bal'-ni Po'-mo.**—Powers, op. cit. (Kaito Pomo name: 'neighbor people').

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 672, 1907

K'eliutanau

Yokut

.K'eliutanau: Rcha. or place name for Hoyima village on a creek entering the San Joaquin from the north.--Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 484, 1925.

See Ho-ye-mah

Kel-lew'-in-fo or Kel-lew'-win-ă-koi'-im-fo Mewan

Name used by the Koi'-im-fo or 'Ham-fo of Lower Lake for the Olāyome of Coyote Valley on Putah Creek. -Cam.

"Kel-lew'-win-fo means 'Coyote people.'"—Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p.353, June 1907.

Kel-lew'-win-fo Mewan

"The Tuleamme are called . . . . Te'-om-fo and Kel-lew'-win-fo by the Koi'-in-fo (or 'Ham-fo) of Lower lake. Kel-lew'-win-fo means 'Coyote people.'"—Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p.353, June 1907.

See also Kellewinfo,

·Ke'-loo-dow Nōm'-lak-ke Wintoon

·Ke'-loo-dow: Name applied by Nōm'-lak-ke of Paskenta to their village on south side Elder Creek about 3 miles west of Bo'-dan-choo-he, which was at north foot of Table Mountain.-- cam

Kern. Shoshonean

·Kelsiu

Apparently a subtribe of the Bankalachi, "situated in the White river drainage, about as far back in the hills as is Tule river reservation" - Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif., 126 footnote, 1907.

Kēl'-ta (Khlēl'-ta)

Hoo-pah name for tribe on South fork of Trinity River, Trinity Co. Calif. — Powers, Tribes of Calif. pp 89-91, 1877.

Note. — In 1872 Powers spelt the name Kailta. — Overland Monthly, Vol. 9, 162, 163-164, August 1872.

It seems probable that the tribe in question was the Tsă'-nung-hwă — the Athapaskan tribe occupying both sides of South Fork Trinity from near its mouth, up stream to Grouse Creek. — CHM

See also Kailta

'Ke'-mah-kwah'-mah Konomehoo Shastan

'Ke'-mah-kwah'-mah: Konomehoo name for their village on southwest side of Salmon River just below mouth of Nordheimer Creek. — CHM.

Kemahwivi (Tantawait) Piute

Spelling by Commr. Ind. Affrs. Rept. for 1877, 246, 251, 1877. – Ibid for 1879, 218, 223, 1879. – Ibid for 1880, 228, 234, 1880. – Ibid for 1881, 261, 267, 1881. – Ibid for 1882, 302, 308, 1882. – Ibid for 1883, 226, 232, 1883. – Ibid for 1884, 256, 261, 1884. Ibid every year to Rept. for 1894, 484, 490, 1895.

See Chemahuevi.

Kemel

Kemel or Kmel: Rancheria mentioned in 1803 in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission, MS, 1792-1862.

Kĕ-nah

Poliklan

Kĕ-nah (Kin-nah'): Hoopah name for the Polikla.- CSM

Ke'-nah: Given me for Yurok (Polikla) of lower Klamath in July 1934 by fullblood Mrs Jack at Hoopa Valley. - CSM.

Kenau

Ennesen ?

Kenau: ~~Spanish name for~~ Rancheria ~~Guinau or Quinau~~ in Canada El Roble Caido about 4 leagues NNE of San Antonio Mission, mentioned in San Antonio Mission Books, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Guinau

Kenek

Yurok

Kenek. A Yurok village on lower Klamath r., 5 or 6 m. below the mouth of Trinity r., Cal. It plays a prominent part in Yurok myths, but does not appear to have been important in historic times.
Kenek.—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1904 (Yurok name).
Shwufum.—Ibid. (Karok name.)

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1. p. 672, 1907

Seekā-nek', Kenekpul

Kenek

Polikla

Kenek: Polikla name for their village on south side of Klamath River, shown on Kroeber's map about ½ mile below mouth of Tuley Creek.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif pp 8, 10, 11, map p 9, 1925
[Note.--Not to be confused with neighbouring village Kenekpul given by Kroeber (Hdbk Inds Calif, map p 9, 1925)]

Hoo-pah name, Choholchweding, which see.
Karok name, Shwufum, which see

See Kā-nek

See also Ca-neck, Shwufum, Choholchweding,

Kenekpul

Polikla

Kenekpul: Polikla name for their village on south side of Klamath River below Kā-nek, opposite Chāts-kwe, (~~as~~ shown on Kroeber's map).--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, map p 9, 1925

[Note.--Not to be confused with neighbouring village Kenek, which see.]

Kenesti

Athapascan

Powell gives "Kenesti or Wailakki" as one of the principal tribes of Athabascan Stock.- Linguistic Families, 54, 55, 1891. On a later page he gives Wailaki as one of the Copehan (=Wintoon) tribes.- Ibid, 70.

[Powell 54

See also Kuneste

Kengas

Kengas: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

See Gevet

Ken'-ko-pŏl Nōm'-lak-ke Wintoon

Ken'-ko-pŏl: Name applied by Nōm'-lak-ke of Paskenta to their large village at big spring about 1-1/2 miles south of Elder Creek and half a mile north of Wen-nem'-ker-ril. - Curtin.

Ken'-nah-ah Yurok

Hoilet'ha or h'Wilkut name for Yurok tribe. - cam

Ken'-nah-hun'-tah'-ten Athapaskan

Hoilet'ha or h'Wilkut village on Redwood Creek, just below Minor's Creek. Chief lived here. (Former big village on what is now Tom Bair's ranch) Told me by h'Wilkut. - cam

Kinnaxōnta'diñ [Kin-nah-hon-ta'-ding]. -- "Chilula" name meaning "Yurok village place" for important former village on flat bordering Redwood Creek on E, about 1/4 mile N of Tom Bair's ranch house. (SE corner Section 21, Township 7 N, Range 3 E). -- P.E.Goddard, Univ. of Calif. Pubs., Amer. Archeaol. & Ethnol., Vol. 10, No. 6, p. 276, 282, April, 1914.

See also Kinnaxonta'diñ, Kinahontahding

Ke´nnekōnō — Mewan

Old village site of Olamentka tribe, at town of Bodega Corners.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 304, Feb. 1908

Ken-sah´-no chă-row — Wintoon proper — Wintoon

Ken-sah´-no chă-row: Former large and important village on flat of same name on McCloud River immediately below present Government Fish Hatchery at Baird. This was the capital town of the Wintoon. Told me by McCloud River Wintoon.--

· Ken'-tes-cho'-be or Kun-tes-chó-be — Lolahnkōk — Athapaskan

· Ken'-tes-cho'-be: Lolahnkok rancheria at edge of open flat of same name (on East side of South Fork Eel River), 8 miles south of Dyerville. Indians say this flat was always open — never covered with timber. Myer's roadhouse here now (1922-23). Told me by George Burt, a Lolahnkōk man.

· Ken-tes' ke'-ah — Athapaskan

· Ken-tes' ke'-ah: Tsen-nah'-ken-nes' name for Kahto tribe of Long and Cahto valleys. Told me by 'Wylakke Tip', a Tsen-nah'-ken-nes. - C.H.M.
The Ken-tes'-ke'-ah and Tsen-nah'-ken-nes were enemies. - C.H.M.

Kentuck[s] Hoopa Athapaskan

Name used for band on Hoopa Valley Reservation in 5th Ann. Rept. Board Ind. Commrs. (for 1873), 64, 1874. by J. Lewis Spalding in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1870, 82, 1870. also see Mason, Smithsonian Rept. for 1886, 206, 1889.

Goddard gives name of this village as Xōwûñkût, wh see.

Mason gives it as = to Alăăkût.

See Xōwûñkût.

"Kenuck (Klamath Rivers) Athapaskan

Hoopa valley band mentioned by Lt. Ray. — Mason in S.I. Rept for 1886, 207, 228, 230, 1889.

See also Kentuck.

~~See Kā-nek~~

Kĕ-nus' Karok

Kĕ-nus': Hoopah name for the Karok. — C.H.M.

Kepel Yurok

Kepel. A Yurok village on lower Klamath r., about 12 m. below the mouth of the Trinity, in N. California. It was the only place in Yurok territory, besides Loolego, at which a fish dam was erected across the river.

Akharatipikam.—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1904 (Karok name). **Capel.**—Gibbs in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 138, 1853. **Cap-pel.**—McKee in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 161, 1853. **Kai-petl.**—Gibbs, op. cit.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 674, 1907

See Kā'-pel'

Ke'pel Polikla

Ke'pel, Kepel: Polikla name for their village on south side Klamath nearly opposite mouth of Cappell Creek.--T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif., Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. 206, 248 & maps opposite pp. 226, 246, May 31, 1920.

Kepel.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, pp 8,10,11, map p 9, 1925

Hoo-pah name, Ta'tesading, which see.

Karok name, A'avunai, which see.

See Kă-pĕ hl

See also Ta'tesading, A'avunai

Ke'per Kah-hoo'-tin-e'-ruk ?

Ke'per: Given by Waterman as Polikla name for town in "New River Shasta" Territory on South Fork Salmon River.--T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, U. C. Pubs. Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, p. 188 & map 2, No. 28, May 31, 1920.

Note.-- The distance above Forks of Salmon on Waterman's map corresponds fairly well with the position of the Kah-hoo'-tin-e'-ruk village Tah'ch-i'-yah'ch near Cecilville. - Cam.

Kepero´r Poliklan

Kepero´r, Ke´peror: Polikla name for their former village on south side Klamath 1/4 mile above mouth of Metah Creek.-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. 206, 245, and map opposite p. 238, May 31, 1920.

Kepexäu or Quepexäu

Kepexäu or Quepexäu: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms and also in Book of Deaths, San Miguel Mission, MS, 1792-1862.

See also Quepexäu

Ker'-ĕ Po-lik-lah

Ker'-ĕ: Polikla name for their village on south side Klamath River about 2 miles from mouth. Named after Ker' the Crow. Given me by Frank Isles, a full blood from Requa.--C.H.M.

Kern-Shoshonean

Kern and Kern River

Terms often used to designate Indians of Kern valley in the mts. (from near Kernville eastwly to Walker Pass).

Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. p. 98, 122, 1907; Notes on Shoshonean Dialects of So. Calif. 262-263, 1909.

Kern River: "A small group of Indians occupying a portion of the valley of Kern River, in Kern County, Cal. For Many years a portion has been located on the Tule River Reservation. The number enumerated in 1910 was 105."--Dixon, Census of 1910: Indian Population in U.S. & Alaska, p. 97, 143, 1915.

Kern River: Dixon, Preliminary Bulletin, Census of 1910: Indian Population, p. 16, published June 26, 1913.

[OVER]

See Tübotelobela

Kern River Indians: Mentioned in War of Rebellion Records, Series 1, Vol. 50, Pt. 1, p. 211, 1897.

[OVER]

VERSO

Kern River Shoshoneans

Tubotelobelan

Kern River Shoshoneans. A small Shoshonean group in s. California which differs so much linguistically from all other peoples of this family as to form a major division, although numerically insignificant. It includes the Tubatulabal, who occupy the valley of Kern r. above the falls, and the Bankalachi of upper Deer cr. 675

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Kern Valley Indians

Tubotelobelan

Merriam, Science NS, XVII, p.826, May 22, 1903.

See Pakanepul + Tubotelobelā.

·Ker-ril-o-lā'-lah Nōm'-lak-ke Wintoon

·Ker-ril-o-lā'-lah: Name applied by Nōm'-lak-ke of Paskenta to their village on south side of Elder Creek, north of Paskenta rancheria. - C.H.M.

·Kertchan Error for Kutchan Yuman

Pilling, Proof-sheets Bibliog. Languages Am. Indians, 73, 1885.

Kes-ap'-po-whe'-wah-kā'-pak-how Kónomeho Shastan

·Kes-ap'-po-whe'-wah-kā-pak-how: Kónomeho name for their village on point on E side Salmon River ½ or 3/4 mile above mouth Crapo Creek. (Now all gone--mined to bedrock.) — Cam

Ke-shah'-ye Kahchiah Pomoan

·Ke-shah'-ye: Kahchiah name for their former village about ½ mi S of Plantation. Told me by members of tribe.--Cam

·kīcáiyī--Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 237, 1908.

See also kīcáiyī

Keshlakchuis

Lutooamian

Keshlakchuis (*Kē'sh-láktchuish*). A former Modoc settlement on the S. E. side of Tule (Rhett) lake, Modoc co., N E. Cal.—Gatschet in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., II, pt. 1, xxxii, 1890.

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Kēsh-Láktchuish Modok Lutuamian

Kēsh-Láktchuish: Given by Gatschet as Modok camping place on southeastern side of Tule Lake.--A.S.Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr. N. Amer. Ethn., Vol.2, Pt.1, p. xxxii, 1890.

See also Keshlakchuis

Keski' L | Konomeho | Shastan

Keski' L, KeskiL: Given by Waterman as Polikla name for town in "Karok" Territory on Salmon River (p. 188) and shown on his map as on north side of junction of South Fork with main Salmon.-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, U. C. Pubs. Ethnol. Vol. 16, No. 5, p.188 & map 2, No. 27, May 31, 1920.
Note: The location shown by Waterman is in the very center of Konomeho Territory. —

Keskitsa | Polikla

Keskitsa: Given by Kroeber as "suburb of Rekwoi and Wetlkwau", near mouth of Klamath; not shown on his map.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 10, 1925

See Kestitsá

Kesmali

Chumashan

Kesmali (*Kĕs-mă-li*). A former village of the San Luis Obispo Indians of the Chumashan family, at Pt Sal, San Luis Obispo co., Cal.—Schumacher in Smithson. Rep. 1874, 340, 1875.

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Kĕs-mă-lī

Chumashan

Kĕs-mă-lī.--Site of a former rancheria explored by Schumacher in 1874, a short distance inland from Point Sal, Santa Barbara Co.-- Paul Schumacher, Rept. Smithsonian Inst. for 1874, pp. 340, 345, 347, and map. p. 336, 1875. [misprint Kĕs-mă-tī, p. 342]

Nōm'-lak-ke Wintoon

'Kēs-mem

'Kēs-mem: Name applied by Nōm'-lak-ke of Paskenta to their village, ~~south of Elder Creek and north of Thoms Creek,~~ on Underwood Creek NW of old Paskenta rancheria (which was about midway between present Paskenta and Henleyville).--Stewart.

'Kes'-sah Me'-wah (= middle Mewuk) Me'-wan

Me'-wah rancheria at or near Phoenix Lake, about 3 miles below (west of) Bald Rock, Tuolumne Co., Calif. (Told me by Indian Wilson of Merced Falls.)

Merriam, Dist. & Classification of Mewan Stock, Am. Anthropologist NS IX, 345, 1907.

·Kes-tah'-che Set'tenbi'den Athapaskan

·Kes-tah'-che: Name given me by Nung-gah^hl Set'-ten-bi'-den kā-ah for their former village on east side main Eel River nearly opposite (a little above) mouth of Jewett Creek.-- Chan

Kestitsá Poliklan

Kestitsá: Polikla name for their village on south side of mouth of Klamath River.-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, Univ, Calif. Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, p. 227, May 31, 1920.

See also Keskitsa

Ke'-tah'-nah-mun Cahuilla

San Bernardino "Serrano's" name for Coahuilla tribe at Palm Springs (Agua Caliente). Given me by "Serrano". - C.H.M. [Probably error.]

Note. - Palm Springs is far east of the territory claimed by the Ke-tah-nah-muits. C.H.M.

Ke'-tah'-nă-mwah-kam "Serrano"

Probably the proper spelling for Ké-tan'-am-moo'-kum, which see.

(Given me by Mrs Rosemyre.)

See Ké-tan'-am-moo'-kum, Ak'-ke-ké-tam.

Ke'-tan-ă'-moo-kum
Ke'-tan-am-moo-kum } "Serrano"

'Serrano' or mountain tribe at the Tejon. Their name for themselves. They call themselves also Ke'-tah-nah-mwits and Ke'-tah-nah-mwă-kum. The Tong-vā or Gabrielenos call them Ko-kōm-kum and Ko-ko'-em-kam.
The nickname Ham'-me-nat' (meaning "what's that") is commonly applied to the Tejon Ke'-tan-ă-moo-kum both by themselves and the other tribes there. Another name used by themselves is Ak'-ke-ke'-tam.
They used to live at a ranchria called by the Mexicans 'El Monte' on Tejon creek. In their own language the place is called Mum'-num-pe.
Given me by themselves at the Tejon in 1905, and later by Mrs Rosemyre and her daughter Mrs. Hunt. — C.H.M.

Name written Gitanemuk by Kroeber in 1907 (which see).

Shoshonean

Ke'-tan'-am'-moo-kum (or Ke'-tah'-nă-mwah-kam) "Serrano"
Correct name (according to Mrs. Hunt, daughter of Mrs. J. V. Rosemyre) of the tribe formerly living at El Monte, on Tejon Canyon Creek, 2 miles NNE of Tejon Ranch house. The name given me by members of the tribe still living at Tejon is Ak'-ke-ke'-tam (which Mrs. Hunt insists is a slurred abbreviation). As a matter of ordinary usage the tribe is commonly called Ham'-me-nat by themselves and neighboring tribes. Ham'-me-nat is a nickname meaning in their own language "what is it?"
Mrs. Rosemyre says that Ke'-tah'-nă-mwah-kam is the 'Serrano' name for themselves.

Ketch-ā'-ye (or Kĕ-chā'-ye) Yókut

·Ketch-ā'-ye: Tribe formerly having a large village at Salmon Falls on San Joaquin River "close by a big rock near Table Mt., 8 or 9 miles above Millerton.. The ranchria on both sides of the river — lots of people. Talk same as Ko-sho'-o. Ko-sho-o on Table Mt. 2 miles back from river — all dead now." Told me by old Bill Pah'-mit (or Wilson) Sept. 16, 1930. Pah'mit claims to be 101 years old. — cum.

Note. — Not to be confused with Kit-chā'-yu (or Ketch-ā-yu), the Choenimne name for the Monache Em'tim-bitch of Dunlap Valley on upper Mill Creek. — cum

See also Kā'-chi-e, Kechayi

Ketch'-ing ké'ah-hahng Athapaskan

·Ketch'-ing ké'ah-hahng: To-chil'-pe ké'ah hahng (=Kahto) name for Coast Athapaskan tribe from Usal Creek northerly. Told me by Bill Rey, a full blood To-chil'-pe ké'ah hahng. — cum

The Oo-ko-ton-tel'-ka appear to have two names for the Yo'-sawl--Oo'-ko-nek'-kah and She-show'-che, and state that the Yo'-sawl people call themselves Yo'-sawl. — cum

The To-chó'-be ké'ah call the Yo'-sawl, Chaw'-ken-nā'-che. — cum

Ketchis (See Gaitchim) Luiseño

Tribe at Mission of San Luis Rey, San Diego Co., Calif.
Loew (after Buschmann), Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876, Append. H. p. 322, 1876. Spelled Kechi by Gatschet, who published a vocabulary obtained by Lieut. Eric Bergland. – Gatschet, 40 Vocabularies, Archeology Wheeler Survey, 413, 424-465, 1879.

Ket'-te de'-he

Wintoon

Ket'-te de'-he: Rancheria on Sacramento River on site of at Princeton. Told me by Ko'-roo at Kah'-chil; also by Jack Frango, full-blood Mitchōpdo at Chico. – Dam

See also Ket-tee

Ke-tel′ Athapaskan

Ke-tel′: Lolahnkōk name for tribe from Bridgeville northerly to Yager Creek. Conflicts with Yah′-ken-nes′, which see.--
Cam

{Kē′-trah-che
{Kē′-tratch-ey} (or Kē′-trah-che) Yokut

Name given me by Hoo′-mon-twash woman for Cher mother's tribe, formerly living near Merced (on Merced river below the mts.). Probably Pitkahche.-- Cam. May 30, 1903.

Ket-tee Patwin Wintoon

Patwin village at Brinkton on Sacramento River about 14 miles above Colusa. Name for 'wild wormwood'. – W. S. Green in J. H. Rogers' Colusa County History, 30, 1891.

See Ket'-te de'-he

·Ket'-tin-tel'-be Lolaknkōk Athapaskan

·Ket'-tin-tel'-be: Lolaknkōk village and flat on edge of redwood forest on east side of South Fork Eel River 18 miles south of Dyerville and 11 miles north of Garberville. Place often called 'Phillipsville' – ranch (no town). The old ranchria site is now covered by orchard & corn patch. Visited by me repeatedly during several years. Information from George Burt (Lolahnkōk) and Sally Bell (To-cho'-be ke'ah). Sally Bell's grandmother lived there. – Corn Valley or Flat is Ket'-tin-tel'.

Keuchishkeni

Lutooamian

Keuchishkeni (*Ke-utchishχē'ni*, 'where the wolf rock stands'). A former Modoc camping place on Hot cr., near Little Klamath lake, N. Cal.—Gatschet in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., II, pt. 1, xxxii, 1890.

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Ke-utchishhēni Modok Lutuamian

Ke-utchishhēni: Given by Gatschet as Modok camping place on Hot Creek near Lower Klamath Lake.--A.S.Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr. N. Amer. Ethn., Vol.2,Pt.1, p.xxxii, 1890.

See also Keuchishkeni

Keweahs Error for Kaweah Yokut

Rept. comm. Ind. affrs. for 1876, 224, 1876. [some omitted].
Ibid for 1887, 348, 1887.

Cahuilla

Kēwel Shoshonean

kēwel: One of two Mt. Cahuilla villages at Old Santa Rosa in a fork of Rock House Canyon. Other called Kolwovakut. --W. D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., pp 146, 156

May 28, 1929.

Kewitc

Yahnan

Kewitc: Yahna village at Flatiron Mt.--T. T. Waterman, The Yana Indians, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 13, Map 1, 1918.

K'eyau

Yokut

K'eyau: Bokninuwad place name south of Deer Creek east of Tulare Lake.--Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 480, map opp. 526, 1925.

·Ke-yin'-che: ·Tsen-nah'-ken-nes' name for Oo'-kum-nōm (= northern 'Yuke'). Tribe followed east side main Eel River north to Spy Rock and almost if not quite to Bell Springs Station, but did not cross to west side till south of Blue Rock Creek, about midway between Bell Springs Station and Spy Rock. Thence south they ranged westerly to summit of range between Eel River and Long Valley. – Told me by 'Wylakke Tip', a Tsen-nah'-ken-nes'. – C.H.M.
Called ·Che-yin'-se by the Sittanbiden Ke'ah. – C.H.M.
Called ·Chinch' by the To-chil'-pe keáh hahng (=Kahto). – C.H.M.

See also Che-yin'-se, Oo-kom-nōm, Yuke

KH-KN

Khaamotene

Athapaskan

Khaamotene. Given, seemingly in error, as a subdivision of the Tolowa formerly dwelling at the mouth of Smith r., Cal., in the village of Khoonkhwuttunne, and at the forks in a village called Khosatunne. **Qa'-a-mo' te'-ne.**—Dorsey in Jour. Am. Folk-lore, III, 236, 1890. **Smith River Indians.**—Ibid.

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Khabemadolil

Pomoan

Khabemadolil. A Pomo village on upper Clear lake, Cal.—Kroeber, MS., Univ. Cal., 1903. 677

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Khabenapo

Pomoan

Khabenapo ('stone village', or 'stone people'). A Pomo division or band on Kelsey cr., in Big valley, on the w. side of Clear lake, Cal. They numbered 195 in 1851. 677-8

Ca-ba-na-po.—McKee (1851) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 136, 1853. **Habe-napo.**—Gibbs (1851) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 109, 1853. **Ha-bi-na-pa.**—McKee, op. cit. **Ká-bi-na-pek.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 204, 1877.

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Shoshonean

Khaguach or Hekwach

Diegueño (of San Felipe & Mesa Grande) name for Agua Caliente Indians of Warner Valley. — Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 150, 1907. (after Boas, who spells the name Xaguátc! — Proc. Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci. for 1895, 44, 261, 1896.
(The village Agua Caliente in Warner Valley, the Diegueños call Khakupin — Kroeber, Ibid 151).

See also Hakwiche, Hah-kwatch, Xaguátc.

Khainapo Chen-po-sel Wintoon

Name given by Carl Purdy for tribe living "in the bushy region along Cache Creek", below Lower Lake. — Pomo Indian Baskets & their makers, 2d ed. 9, 1902. The tribe in question is the Win band at Chen'-po-sel, at extreme so end of Long Valley, East of Lower Lake. Ki'-nap-po is the Clear Lake Pomo name for them. They call themselves Teb' te-klab-by. - Sam

Khinapo: Spelling changed to Khainapo in reprint.--
Carl Purdy, The Pomo Indian Baskets and their Makers, Land of Sunshine, p. 444, Dec. 1901.

See also Kai-nap-o, Khinapo.

Khaiyama Athapaskan

Khaiyama: Athapascan name for a "Wiyot" village site on North Fork Mad River, on east side and about 1½ miles east of Liscom Hill. "Name said to refer to an eddy at the base of a waterfall."--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 291, 1918. (Site AG on accompanying map.)

[This village was not in Wiyot, but in Whilkut territory]

Khakaiauwa

Pomoan

Khakaiauwa. Said to be a collective name for the Pomo villages on upper Clear lake, Cal.—Kroeber, MS., Univ. Cal., 1903. Cf. *Khana.* 678

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Luiseno-Cahuilla

·Khakupin

Diegueno (of San Felipe) name for Gupa = Agua Caliente of Warner Valley.—Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 151, 1907 (apparently place or rancheria name, the people being called Khaguach — Ibid 150).

See Hah-ko-pin'

See Gupa and Agua Caliente

Khalalons

Sacramento River tribe mentioned by Choris in his Voyage Pittoresque autour du Monde, Paris, 1822 (p.5). Written Tchalabones by Chamisso, ms. See.

Bancroft (after ~~both~~ Choris), Native Races, I, 453, 1874.

See also Cholovone, Tcholovone, Tchalabone, Tcholoban, Cholgones.

Khana

Pomoan

Khana (Pomo: 'on the water', or 'on [Clear] lake'). A term which seems to have been descriptively applied to the Pomo of Clear lake, Cal. Bartlett (1854) gives a H'hana vocabulary, which is Pomo, as coming from the upper Sacramento, but obtained it from a stray Pomo at San Diego. 678

H'hana.—Bartlett in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 492, 1877. **Khana.**—S. A. Barrett, inf'n, 1906.

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See also H'hana.

Khanat

Luiseno

Name used by Diegueno of San Felipe for Luiseno Puerta Ygnoria.
- Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 147-148, 1907.

Khawina

Pomoan

Khawina ('on the water'). The name, in the Upper Clear Lake dialect, of the Lower Clear Lake Pomo village at Sulphur Bank, Lake co., Cal.—Kroeber, MS., Univ. Cal., 1903. 678

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Shoshonean

·Khecham or Ghecham Luiseno

Names sometimes used by Luiseño for themselves. - Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 145, 1907.

See also Ghecham, Gheech, Ghesh, Kheish.

Juaneño Shoshonean

·Khechmai

"The native name of San Onofre is given by the Luiseño as Khechmai." - Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 149, 150, 1907. (In territory of San Juan Capistrano.)

Luiseño

· Kheish (Gheech, Ghesh)

Luiseño name for this place at San Luis Rey, or 3 miles below San Luis Rey. – Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 147, 1907

See also Gheech, Ghesh

{For the people
Ghecham, Khecham.

Luiseno

· Khesh

Luiseño name for San Clemente Id. and for an old village 3 miles below San Luis Rey. Kroeber states that the Luiseño say that San Clemente "was inhabited by people speaking their own language, who, after having been brought to the mainland by the Franciscans, were settled at a place 3 miles below San Luis Rey Mission, to which they gave the same name, Khesh." – Shoshonean Dialects of Calif., 153, 1907.

Luiseño

·Kheweyu

Luiseño, name for their village in So Calif. the Spanish-Mexican name of which is Puerta Ygnoria [Ignoria, Ignovia, Noria]. — Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 146, 1907.

See Puerta Ignoria, P. Ygnoria, P. Noria, P. Ignovia, P. Ygnovia.

Khinapo, Chen-po-sel Wintoon

·Khinapo: Yokiah Name used for the tribe along Cache Creek.-- Carl Purdy, Pomo Indian Baskets and their Makers, Land of Sunshine, p. 444, Dec. 1901.
Spelled·Khainapo in reprint 2nd ed., p.9, 1902.

See also Khainapo

'Khlet' or 'Hlet 'Klet' Win Wintoon

Win ranchería and band a little north of Cortina Creek and a couple of miles west of Smith Eakles house. Twice visited by me. The word 'Khlet' means ground squirrel (Citellus douglasi). Ceremonies are still held in the roundhouse here. The band may be called 'Khlet' Win. The word is spoken with a slight blowing sound - an escape of air over the side of the tongue at the beginning. - Dam Barrett writes it Let but is particular to use a small cap L, which in his code means air-escape. - Ethno - Geog. Pomo, 290, 1908.

Later. - I visited this ranchería again in 1923. The name 'Klet is their own name for themselves + their village, + is used also by the Choo-hel'-mem ell-in (a tribal name)

See also 'Hlet, 'Let.

Khoalek

Pomoan

Khoalek. A Pomo village on upper Clear lake, Cal.—Kroeber, MS., Univ. Cal., 1903. 679

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Khōkwo-siltin-tin Soo-lah'-te-luk

Khōkwo-siltin-tin: Athapascan name for a "Wiyot" [Pah-to-waht] village site on south side of Mad River, east of Warren Creek.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 290, 1918.

"A flat prairie with one big redwood log to which the name refers."--Ibid, ft. note p. 290, 1918.

Site U on accompanying map.

Khōkwo-tāche-ten Athapaskan

Khōkwo-tāche-ten: Athapascan name (meaning "redwood-?-place) for "second village above Canon Creek on the north-east side of the [Mad] river, position not definitely located."--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 291, 1918.

Khoonkhwuttunne

Athapaskan

Khoonkhwuttunne. A former village of the Tolowa at the mouth of Smith r., Cal.; incorrectly given by Dorsey as a Khaamotene village.

Qo-on'-qwût-ʇûn'nĕ.—Dorsey in Jour. Am. Folk-lore, III, 236, 1890 (Tututni name). **Qû-wûn'-kqwût.**—Ibid. (Naltunne name).

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Khosatunne

Athapaskan

Khosatunne. A former village of the Tolowa on the forks of Smith r., Cal., near the Oregon line.

Q'o'-sa ʇûn'nĕ.—Dorsey in Jour. Am. Folk-lore, III, 236, 1890 (Tututni name). **Qwa^{n}'-s'a-a'-tûn.**—Ibid. (Naltunne name).

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See also Q'o'-sa ʇûnnĕ, Qwa^{n}'-s'a-a'-tûn

·Khoulpouni Mewko Mewan

Tribe mentioned by Choris as seen at San Francisco Mission in 1816, but whose home was on Sacramento River. — Choris, Voyage Pittoresque autour du Monde, Paris, 1822. (p.5.) Chamisso writes it Chulpun, wh see.

·Bancroft (after ~~both~~ Choris), Native Races, I, ·453, 1874.

Could the tribe have been the Hulpoomne?

See Chulpun[e], Hulpune, Hoolpoomne, Tulpunes,

·Khulpuni

· **Khulpuni.** A former Cholovone village on lower San Joaquin r., Cal.
·**Chulpun.**—Chamisso in Kotzebue, Voy., III, 51, 1821. · **Guylpunes.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. · **Hulpunes.**—Kotzebue, New Voy., 146, 1830.
·**Khoulpouni.**—Choris, Voy. Pitt., 5, 1822.

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See Hŭl-pŭm'-ne or Hool-poom'-ne.

Khwakhamaiu

Kah-chi'-ah

Pomoan

Khwakhamaiu. The Pomo who lived about Ft Ross, the early Russian settlement on the coast in Sonoma co., Cal. The origin of the name is not known. 680-1 (S. A. B.)

Chwachamaju.—Wrangell, Ethnol. Nach., 80, 1839. **Chwachmaja.**—Ludewig, Aborig. Lang., 170, 1858. **Khwakhamaiu.**—S. A. Barrett, inf'n, 1905. **Northerners.**—Ibid. **Severnovskia.**—Ibid. **Severnovze.**—Ibid. **Severnovzer.**—Ibid. **Severnovzi.**—Ibid.

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Khwaklamayu

Kah-chi'-ah

POMOAN

Khwaklamayu.--"Latham. Trans.Philolog.Soc.Iond., 77, 1856" (quoted by Powell. Linguistic Families, p.87, 1891).

See Kwakamayu
See also Khwakhamayu, Chwachamaju

Khwakhlamayu--Latham (after Baer's Beiträge). Proc. Phililog. Soc. London, VI, 79, 1854.

See Kwakamayu.

Khwunrghunme

Yurok
~~Athapaskan~~

Khwunrghunme. Seemingly the Tolowa name of a Yurok village on the coast of California, just s. of the mouth of Klamath r.

Kal'-ă-qu-ni-me'-ne tûn'-nĕ.—Dorsey, Chetco MS. vocab., B. A. E., 183, 1884 (Chetco name). **Kal-hwûn'-ûn-me'-ĕ-ni te'-ne.**—Dorsey, Smith River MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884. **Qwûn-rxûn'-me.**—Dorsey in Jour. Am. Folk-lore, III, 237, 1890 (Naltunne name).

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Ki.--"Keane. App. Stanford's Comp.(Cent. and So. Am.), 476, 1878" (quoted by Powell. Linguistic Families, p.87, 1891).

Ki'-me, Kai'-me, Kai-me'

Kianamara[s] We-shum' tat'-tah Pomo

Russian River tribe of which 100 were on Mendocino Reservation in 1864. - Austin Wiley in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1864, 119, 1865.

See also Kainama, Kainamara, Ki-e-nam'-mah, Kai-nă-me'ah, Canimara, Gallinomero.

·Ki-a-wet'-ni Yo'-kut stock

Tribe at Porterville, Tulare Co. , Calif.

·Powers, Tribes of Calif. p 370, 1877.

Kiawétni: "Kiawétni (Tule River at Porterville)."-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.91, 1891. [Tribe of Mariposan family.]

Kiawetnau Yokut

Kiawetnau. The Yokuts name of the territory about Porterville, Cal. Given by Powers (Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 370, 1877) as the name of a tribe (Ki-a-wét-ni, which lacks the locative suffix -au).

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Ki-a-wet-ni

Kiawitnau Yokut

Kiawitnau: Koyeti (?) name for their territory, extending over swampy sloughs of Tule River from Porterville down.--Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 482, 1925.

Kibbe Indians Wintoon

Kibbe Indians: Term applied to Indians captured by Gen. Kibbe in vicinity of Tehama and Colusa, and taken first to Mendocino County and later to the Klamath Reservation.--San Francisco Weekly Herald, May 17, 1860; also June 7, 1860.

· Kibesillah & Kai-be-sil-lah Athapaskan

Point & village at head of Cahto Valley, where the valley ends & the mountain spurs project into the ocean. — L. L. Palmer (after Sherwood), Hist. Mendocino County, 168, 1880.

· Kica'iyi (= kē-shah'-e-yē) Kah-chi-ah Pomo

Old village of "River Division" Pomo, Southwestern dialect, about 1/2 mi. SE of Plantation.

From kica', sea gull, and yi, ?.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch & Eth. vol. 6, 237, Feb. 1908

See Ka-shah-ye

Kichainawi Yokut

·Kichainawi or Keche'wali: Plural forms of Kechayi, tribe on S bank San Joaquin "for some miles above Millerton". Villages were Kochoyu & Kowichkowicho.--Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds Calif., 481, 1925.

See Ketch-a-ye

·Kichamguchum Yuman

Luiseño name for Diegueño. - Kroeber, Shoshonian Dialects of Calif. 149, 1907. (tr language, Kichamkwangakh, Ibid.)

Kiche (QQuiché) "Ancient Maya" (c 1720 +) Maya

Ronald Olson: Clan and Moiety in Native America. - Univ. Calif. 370. 1933

See also Kiche & Ke'che for "Luiseno" of So. Calif.

'Ki'-che-be Set'tenbi'den Athapaskan

'Ki'-che-be: Name given me by Nung-gah^hl Set'-ten-bi'-den kā-ah for their former large village on Mad River at site of present store at Ruth.--Chm

Kichewen Chumashan

·Kichewen.-- Former rancheria on Santa Rosa Island at harbor. Spanish spelling given by educated halfbreed to H. W. Henshaw, at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. (Henshaw's spelling Hits-tcö-wön.)-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Hits-tcö-wön, Hitschowon

Kicheyu (Emtimbitch W. Monache) Shoshonean

·Kicheyu: "According to the Yokuts, the Endimbich held Dunlap, which was called Kicheyu."-Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 4, p. 68, 121, 1907.

·Kicheyu: "An Entimbich village, Kicheyu (now Dunlap, Fresno county)"--A. H. Gayton, Ghost Dance of 1870 So.-Central Calif., p. 69, 72, Mar. 31, 1930.

Not to be confused with Yokut Ke-chā-ye on San Joaquin River near Friant. -cmm

See also Kitceyu

Ki-dak'-to Mitchōpdo Midoo

Ki-dak'-to: Mitchōpdo name for their former village a short distance (say ¼ mile) east of their village Sap'-se (about ½ mile SE of Dayton and 5½ miles south of Chico). Told me by Jack Frango, full-blood Mitchōpdo.--

Kidjēhōlin-tin Soo-lah'-te-luk

Kidjēhōlin-tin: Athapascan name for an archaeological site at the mouth and on the north side of Mad River, used in 1850 as a "Wiyot" [Pah-to-waht] village or camp site.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pub. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 290, 1918.

Site 4 on accompanying map.

See also Kōlikē'me

Ki'-e-loo-tah'ch-ten — Athapaskan

Hoilet'ha or h'Wilkut village on Redwood Creek below Minere Creek.

Kailūwta'diñ [Ki-looh'w-ta'-ding].-- "Chilula" name meaning "willows among place", said to have been large village on W side Redwood Creek, about 1/4 mile S of village of Littcūwinnauwdiñ [Klit-tshoo-h'win-now'ch-ding]. (Middle of E side Section 17, Township 7 N, Range 3 E].-- P.E. Goddard, Chilula Inds NW Calif, Univ. of Calif., Pubs. Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol. Vol. 10 No. 6, p. 275, 282, April 1914.

See also Kailūwta'diñ, Kailuhwtahding

Ki'-e-nam'-mah — We-shum' tat'-tah — Pomo

"Name" given me by Bodega Bay Olamentko for tribe formerly living from Freestone, entirely to Sebastopol, Sonoma Co., Calif. Aug. 1905. Dam

Same name, accented differently (Ki-e'-nam'-mah & Ki-e'-nah-mah'-ko) Was given me by the Tomales Bay Hoo'-koo-e'-ko for Santa Rosa (Sebastopol tribe) Aug. 1, 1905 Dam

See also Kainamares, Kainamero etc

See- We-shum' tat'-tah

See also Kainama, Kainamero, Canimara, Gallinomero

Ki'-e-win-tun

Luiseno

See Sherman

Cahuilla name for Luiseño tribe

Told me by Cahuilla at Palm Springs. - Sam

Kigërgodoli L, Kigdërgōdolti

Soo-lah'-te-luk

Wiyot village or camp site at the mouth and on north side of Van Duzen River.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 288, 1918.

Site BD on accompanying map.

Kii See Kij

Typographical error for Kij. - Schoolcraft's Archiv., III, 402, 1853.
Used for tribe at San Gabriel Mission, So. Calif.

See Kij.

Kij (same as Tong-vā, which see)

Tribe at San Gabriel Mission as recorded by Hale in 1846. (p. 222)
Hale gives a moderate vocabulary (pp. 570-629, No. 16 of Vocabs.) and also plurals and possessives (pp. 566-567). He gives the family name as Kizh. - Hale, Ethnography U.S. Expl. Expd. 1846. Hale finds the tribe distantly related to the Shoshone. Gallatin renders the name in plural form as Kiji (Trans. Am. Eth. Soc. II, 126, 1848) and reproduces Hale's vocabulary (Ibid, 128).

Comparison of Hale's vocabulary with my much fuller vocabulary of the San Gabriel Tong-vā shows them to be essentially the same. - Cram

Latham states that the San Gabriel of Dr. Coulter is the same as the Kij of Hale. - Proc. Philological Soc. London, VI, 76, 1854; Ibid Opuscula, 304, 1860.

See also Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 141, 1907.

See Kiji, Kizh,

[over

See also Buschmann, Die Sprachen Kizh und Netela, 4°, Berlin, 501, 504 &c. 1856.

VERSO

Ki'katsik or Wirukik wai'iruk! Shastan

Shasta tribe on Klamath River. — Roland Dixon, The Shasta, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. vol. XVII, 383, July 1907. On another page Dixon states: "the Scott Valley people were known as the Ki'katsik or Iruai'tsu" (Ibid 388).

Kikatsik

Shastan

Kikatsik (*Ki'-kat-sik*). One of the 4 divisions of the main body of Shasta, occupying Shasta valley and Klamath valley from Hot Springs to Scott r., N. Cal. They were early mentioned, under various forms of "Autire" and "Edhowe" (from *Ahótidĕ'ĕ*, the Shasta name of Shasta valley), as occupying 19 to 24 villages of about 60 inhabitants each, one of which was apparently Wiyahawir. There are now only a few survivors. (R. B. D.)

Autiré.—Curtin, MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1885. **Ĕ'd-ohwe.**—Ibid. **Ho-te-day.**—Steele in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1864, 120, 1865 (given as their own name). **Id-do-a.**—Ibid. (misapplied to the Iruwaitsu). **O-de-eilah.**—Gibbs (1851) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 171, 1853. **O-de-i-lah.**—McKee (1851) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 221, 1853. **Yeka.**—Steele in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1864, 120, 1865 (given as proper name of Yreka = 'Shasta butte;' properly Waii'ka). **Yrekas.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, June 22, 1860.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 687, 1907

Ki-kit-sil chut-te Mah-to po-mah Pomoan

Valley end village

Ki-kit-sil chut-te: Name (meaning 'end of valley') given me by Pomoan Me-tum-mah (of Little Lake Valley) for Sherwood Valley village ~~tribe~~ at head of tongue of Sherwood Valley about 2-1/2 miles northwest from Railroad station.--

See also Kaikitsil

kile'liō Pomo

Old camp site of "Lake Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, on western shore of Clear lake about 1/2 mi. south of Rocky point at strait connecting Upper lake with main body of Clear lake.

From kile'l, a caved embankment, and yō, under.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 158, Feb. 1908

See Kalaleo.

· Kīlikōt′ Yuki

Old village of "Yuki proper", in Williams valley, on ~~at~~ or near Williams creek, and above old village of

· Mo′thuyup.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch & Eth. vol. 6, 253, Feb. 1908

· K′iliku Yuki

Yuki name for

Old village of "Yuki proper", in the northern or lower end of Eden valley. — Kroeber, quoted by

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch & Eth. vol. 6, 256, Feb. 1908

·Kilikunom

Yukean

Kilikunom. A division of the Witukomnom branch of the Yuki of N. California. (A. L. K.)

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 688, 1907

See also K'iliku

·Kiliwi

Yuman

·Kiliwi. A Yuman band of a dozen people who furnished Gabb a vocabulary when he visited them, in Apr. 1867, near Santo Tomás mission, 150 m. N. W. of Santa Borja, Lower California. The vocabulary is published in Zeitschr. f. Ethnologie, 1877. The Kiliwi were reported as still existing in 1906.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 688, 1907

Kiliwi Yuman

Dialect of Comoyei near San Tomas Mission, Lower Calif.

Gatchet, Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p415, 1879.

Kiliwi.- Wilh. Herzog, Verwandtschaft des Yumasprachstammes, Zeitschrift fur Ethnologie, X, 451, 452, 454, 455, 456, 1878. Comparison of words with those of Aleut.

Kiliwee.— J.N.B. Hewitt (quoting "W.M. Gabb's Vocabulary, 1867"): 17th Ann. Rept. Bur. Eth. for 1895-96: p.300*, 1898.

Kiliwi. --Yuman tribe of northern Lower Calif.-- J. P. Harrington, Journ. Am. Folk-Lore, XXI, 324, 1908. (Speaks of "Kiliwi and Santo Thomas" as same tribe or dialect.)

Kiliwa --C. Daryll Ford. Ethnography Yuma Indians Univ. Calif. Pubs. (83-278, Pls. & map) Dec. 12, 1931

Kil'-le-kōk ke'-ah Athapaskan

Kil'-le-kōk ke'-ah: Lo-lahn'-kōk name for Bridgeville, Humboldt County, tribe commonly called Lassik. Their language is called Kil'-le-kōk. The Lo-lahn'-kōk also gave the name Kit-tel' for Bridgeville people; it may be a rancheria name.- C.H.M.

Kil'-le-yo'-ke — Me-wan stock

Village of O'-lā'-yo-me tribe formerly on Putah Creek ½ mile north of O-lā'-yum-me, which was a little north of present town of Guenoc in Coyote Valley, Lake Co., Calif. Given me by member of tribe - CHM

Kil'-le-yo'-ke po-koot. —Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p. 353, June 1907.

Kil'-mit-ten — Mewan

Mew'wah rancheria on N side Merced River in Merced Canyon. Big rancheria on flat just above "Govt. Bridge". Told me by Ahwahne Mewiwah at El Portal. - CHM.

Ki-loo-tsheng-elk'-ting Athapaskan

Ki-loo-tsheng-elk'-ting: Hwilkut camp on east side of Redwood Creek 1 mile or less south of Klitch-hoo-e-nah^{ch}-ting, but on opposite side of Redwood Creek.--

See also Kailuhwchengetlding

Luiseño

·Kilyewai

Diegueño (of San Felipe) name for Luiseño village Aguanga.- Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif., 148, 1907 (called Awa by the Luiseno, Ibid p. 148.).

Ki-mé: Name of uncertain origin applied by Powers (Kai-mé) to Cloverdale tribe.

Kai-mé:-- Powers, Tribes of Calif., p. 174, 183, 1877

Kaimé: Powell, Linguistic Families, p. 88, 1891

Kaime (Kai-mé): Barrett (after Powers).--Handbook Am. Indians, Pt. 1, pp. 642-643, 1907; also Ethno-Geog. Pomo, p. 213, 1908.

Ki: Keane, App. Stanford's Comp. (Central and So. Am.) 476, 1878 (also quoted by Powell, Linguistic Families, p. 87, 1891)

See also Kai-me, Kai-me, Ki,

Kimki harasa

Kimki harasa.-- Luiseño name for San Clemente Island.-- Sparkman: Culture of Luiseño Indians.Univ.Calif. Pubs.Am.Arch.& Ethn.Vol.8, 191, Aug.7, 1908.

See also Kin kin, kinki, kinkipan, Khesh

Kimmel-ché

Yokut

Jedediah S. Smith in describing his return from California to Utah overland in 1826-7 says: "I marched therefore E. and then N.E. (from San Gabriel or San Diego), keeping at a distance of 150 to 200 miles from the coast. I went nearly 300 miles in that direction, [through some fertile regions peopled by many naked Indians] . . . and reached a river which I named Kimmel-ché from the tribe living on its banks."--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., III, 155, 1885. [Note: [The river was Kings River. - CHM]

Taken by Bancroft from 'Les Nouvelles Annales des Voyages' which printed a French translation of Smith's letter published in Missouri Republican, Oct. 11, 1827.]

See We-mil-che

(over)

Kimshews

Midoo

Kimshews: Mentioned as enemy neighbors of Concows.--Evelyn Hendricks in Oroville Mercury-Register, Dec. 3, 1930.

See Nim-se-we
See also: Nim-shew, Nim-sus

Kimmel-ché: Les Nouvelles Annales des Voyages , second series, vol. 7, p. 210, 1833 (after Jedediah Smith's letter in MissouriRepublican Oct. 11,1827.)

VERSO

We-shum tat'tah

· Ki'-nah-mă-rah or Kan'-ah-mar'-rah Pomo

The most southerly tribe of Pomo stock. They occupied the Santa Rosa-Sebastopol plain and spread thence eastward into Sonoma valley (reaching south almost to the Pooewin village Sonoma), and northerly along Russian River to Healdsburg.

¶ A member of the tribe living at Sebastopol gave me Yu'-go-tum'-mi as the proper name of the tribe on the Santa Rosa-Sebastopol plain. They are called Ki'-ē-nah-mah by the Hoo'-koo-e'-ko, and Ki'-e-nam'-mah by the Bodega Bay Olamentko. — Cum

Spelled Canimares, Kanimares, and in a variety of other ways including Gallinomero.

See also Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 213-214 (1908).

The proper name of the tribe was given me by the full blood Henry Massimilian as We-shum'tat'tah. — Cum

See We-shum'-tat'tah.

Kinahontahding Hwilkut Athapaskan

Kinahontahding: "Chilula" (Hwilkut) name for their village on east side of Redwood Creek, shown by Kroeber about 3/4 mile above Minor Creek.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 138, map p 139, 1925

See Keń-nah-huń-tah'-ten

Kin-a-pui-ke Chumashan

Kin-a-pui-ke: Former rancheria on Santa Barbara Channel on Ventura River at mouth. This rancheria was a little farther along on the bluffs than Mĭs-ta-pal'-wa rancheria or slaughter house.-- MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. Spanish spelling, Qinapuy,ĕch, quoted from educated halfbreed. Henshaw also uses spelling Ki-na-pu-ĕ.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Kinapuke, Qinapuy,ĕch; Ki-na-pu-ĕ

Kinapuke Chumashan

Kinapuke (*Kin-a-pu'-ke*). A former Chumashan village on San Buenaventura r., Ventura co., Cal., near its mouth.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 689, 1907

Kinauy Ennesen ?

Kinauy: ~~Spanish name for~~ Rancheria ~~Guinau or Quinau~~ in Cañada El Roble Caido about 4 leagues NNE of San Antinio Mission, mentioned in San Antinio Mission Books, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Guinau

Kinchuwhikut Athapaskan

Kinchuwhikut ('on its nose'). A former large Hupa village, the name referring to its situation on a point of land on the E. bank of Trinity r., Cal., near the N. end of the valley. It is prominent in Hupa folk-lore. 689 (P. E. G.)

Kintcūwhwikût.—Goddard, Life and Culture of the Hupa, 13, 1903.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 689, 1907

King'-ke-kaw mung'-ah — Athapaskan

Hoilet'ha or h'Wilkut village on Redwood Creek in Bald Hills. Told me by h'Wilkut. - Curm.

Kinyûkkyōmûña. -- "Chilula" name, meaning "big timber near", for their former village in Bald Hills, said to be on N side Coyote Creek below a large rock." Tom Hill said that this was the village where the people who lived at Kiñkyō-lai [a village on E end of ridge above Jonathan Lyons' ranch house and about a mile E of it] spent the colder months of the winter." -- P.E.Goddard, Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol. Univ of Calif. Pubs., Vol. 10 No. 6, p. 274, April 1914.

See King'-ke-kaw mung'-ah
See also Kinyûkkyōmûña, Kingyukyomunga

Kinklá — Wintoon

Name applied to all tribes of the Sacramento valley by the traders in early days. Hale thinks the name of Chinook origin. — Hale, Ethnography U.S. Expl. Expd., 221, 1846. also Wilkes, Narrative U.S. Expl. Expd., V, 188, 242, 1845. Bancroft, Nat. Races, III, 566, 1875. (classification), 650, 1874.

Ringgold applies the name to a tribe [Patwin] visited by him at the foot of the rapids on Sacramento River "in lat. 39° 13' 39" " on August 31, 1841. — Wilkes, U.S. Expl. Expd. V, 188, 1845.

Spelled Klinklas and Klinkas by de Mofras, Expl. Oregon & California, II, 335, 358, 1844.

Kinkla at head of Sacramento Valley, Lt. Emmons, Wilkes Expd. V, 242. 1845.

[Emmons met them at north end Sacramento Valley Oct. 10, 1841. Obviously Wintoon.]

Kinklas. — Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, on map opp. p. 322, 1874.

See also Klinkas, Klinklas, Kinglas, Kinclá [over]

Kinklas. - Hartmann on map 'Special Karte von Californien', Weimar, 1849

Kinkla. – Tribe [Wintoon] met at head of Sacramento Valley Oct. 10, 1841. – Lt. Geo. M. Colvocoresses, Four Years in a Govt. Exploring Expd. 299, 1852. [Spelt Klinka in Table of Contents]

Kincla. –

VERSO

Kinclá

Wintoon

Kinclá.-- "South of this nation[Umbaqua] and north of California, there was a very powerful nation called Kinclá." -- Parker: Expl.Tour Beyond Rocky Mts.,258, 1838. [3d.Ed. 262, 1842.]

See ~~also~~ Kinklá (written Klinkas and Klinklas by De Mofras; vol. 2, 335, 358. 1844.

Kinglas

Name applied to ~~the~~ Indians apparently not far to the northeast of ~~in the vicinity of~~ the city of Sacramento, Calif. --Dumas, Californie: Un An sur les Bords du San-Joaquin et du Sacramento, p.216, 1852.

See Kinkla, Klinkas, Klinklas

Kings River

Name used loosely in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for tribes on Kings River, Calif. These tribes from just above the mouth of Mill Creek down are Yokut; from Mill Creek up, Piute.

Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. (various repts. & Rept. for 1908, 150, 1909.

King's River Indians.—R. McKee(1851), Sen.Ex.Doc.4, Spec. Sess.1853, p.80, 1853(no information).

R.de los Reyes.--River on map of Tulare Valley, Bancroft, Hist.Calif., II, 49, 1885.

Rio de los Santos Reyes.--Bancroft (after Munoz, 1806), Ibid 53, 55; after Martin, 1804, p. 45.

Kings River.--Moraga, 1806, up stream found rancheria under Achagua called Ayquiche; heard of 6 other rancherias; down the river were 3 rancherias of 400 souls.--Ibid 53(Muñoz).

[over]

[Card 2]

Kings River Indians

Kings River Indians: Reported, together with the "Kaweeahs", in account of Lieut. Moore's expedition against the Yosemite Indians (1852) as probably in league with wild tribes in the mountains.--Daily Alta California, June 18, 1852.

King's River,--Powell. Vocabularies, p.570, 1877. ~~[Tribe of the Yo-kuts family.]~~

King's River tribe: Applied to Indians on Kings River.--Daily Alta California, June 18, 1852; Also July 11,1852.

VERSO

Kings River Indians

Kings River Indians. A collective term for Indians on Tule River res., Cal., in 1885, embracing the tribes formerly on and about Kings r., some at least of whom were the Choinimni, Wachahet, Iticha, Chukaimina, Michahai, Holkoma, Tuhukmache, Pohoniche, and Wimilche, according to Wessells (Sen. Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 31, 1853). The number gathered under this name, together with the Wikchamni and Kawia, was 135 in 1884. 691

King's River Indians.—McKee (1851) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 80, 1853.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 691, 1907

Kingyukyomunga Hwilkut Athapaskan

Kingyukyomunga: "Chilula" (Hwilkut) name for their village on east side of Redwood Creek at mouth of Coyote Creek.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 138, map p 139, 1925

See Kiné-ke-kaw-muné-ah
See also Kinyûkkyōmûña

Kinkapar

The Inds. on San Clemente I. "were known as Kinkapar, and the island itself as Harasgna (according Bancroft)."-- Eisen, Acct. of the Inds. of the Sta. Barb. Ids. in Calif., 8, 1904.

See also Kinkipar

Kinke (qīnqe)

Kinke (qīnqe).-- "A San Juan Capistrano Indian in 1907 said: 'Santa Catalina es Kinke (qīnqe). San Clemente no tiene nombre, esta pegado a Santa Catalina, es la misma cosa.'" - Sparkman: Culture of Luiseño Indians. Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn. Vol. 8, 191 ft. note, Aug. 7, 1908.

But Hugo Ried gives Kinki-par as a village on San Clemente Id.

See Kinki-par.

Shoshonean

Kinki

'Gabrielino' [= Tong-vā] name for San Clemente Id. - Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 153, 1907.

Kin kin.-- Name of San Clemente Island in ~~the~~ language of Santa Cruz Island (Chumashan).—MS Vocabulary obtained by A. Pinart from a native of Santa Cruz Island found at San Buenaventura in 1878. MS No. 34988, Bancroft Library.

Kin-kin.-- Name of San Clemente Island in Chumashan language. MS vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. MS Vocabulary (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Kinkipar, Kinkipan, Khesh, Kin kin, Kin ke
Kimki harasa

Kinkipan See Kinkipar

Taylor, Calif. Farmer, June 8, 1860. Village on San Clemente Id.

See Kinkipar, Kinki, Khesh, Kin kin, Kinke

Shoshonean

·Kinkipar

Rancheria formerly on San Clemente Island , Calif. --Hugo Reid, Los Angeles Star, 1852. (Quoted in Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Jan .11,1861.)

Hugo Ried MS, 1852; Bull. Essex Inst, vol. 17, p. 2, 1885.
"The present Gabrielino Indians call the island Kinki, the Luiseño call it Khesh". - Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif., 153, 1907.
Kroeber thinks Ried deemed it Gabrielino, but the evidence seems to show that its people were closely related to Luiseño.

·Kinki-par. - Kroeber (after Ried), Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 143, 1907.
·Kinkipar.— Bancroft (after Ried), Nat. Races, I, 460, 1874.
Kinkapar.--Eisen, Acct. of Inds. of Sta. Barb. Ids., 8, 1904.
See also Kinkipan, Khesh, Kinki, Kinkapar., Kin Kin, Kinke

Kiñkiup

Kiñkiup: "Indians who lived on an island in the ocean. This is very clearly Kingki, listed by Dr. Kroeber as 'evidently San Clemente Island' (present series, VIII, 38, 1908)."--E. W. Gifford, Clans & Moieties in So. Calif Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 180, 1918.

See also Kinki, Kingki

Kinkla WINTOON

Tribe on Sacramento River north of Marysville Buttes at head of navigable water (lat. 39° 13' 39"; long. 122° 12' 17"). Aug. 31, 1841.--Charles Wilkes, U. S. Exploring Expedition, Vol. V, p. 188, 1845.
(Lat. and Long. determined by Lt. Ringgold.)

2

Klinkas See Kinkla Prob. = Wintoon

Spelling given by De Mofras, Exploration De L'Oregon Des Californies, Paris Vol. II, p 358, 1844. Also spelled Klinklas, Ibid, p335. - Tribe on upper Sacramento River.

See also Knikla, Kinkla, Clinclas

·Klinklas See Kinkla Prob. Wintoon

Spelling given by De Mofras, Exploration of Oregon and California, Vol. II, p335, 1844. Also Klinkas, Ibid, 358.

In De Mofras Atlas of 1844 the name Klinklas is printed over the mts. extending from a little sw of Mt Shasta southerly & southwesterly to offset the middle part of Sacramento valley (keeping to the mts w of the valley).

Spelling & essential position (w of N end of Sacramento valley, in mts).

In that located north of Sacramento River (De Mofras, vol. 2, 358, 1844.)

Klinklas: Hartmann on his map entitled 'Californien', Weimar 1849. But spelt Kinklas by Hartmann in same year (1849) on his special Karten von Californien.

Klinka. - Lt. Geo. M. Colvocoresses, Four Years in a Govt. Exploring Expd. (Table of contents) 1852.

See Kinkla, Knikla

See also Clinclas

Kinnaxōnta'diñ Athabaskan

Kinnaxōnta'diñ [Kin-nah-hon-ta'-ding].-- "Chilula" name meaning "Yurok village place" for an important former village on a flat bordering Redwood Creek on E, about 1/4 mile N of Tom Bair's ranch house. (SE corner Section 21, Township 7 N, Range 3 E)--P.E.Goddard, Amer. Archaeol & Ethnol., Univ. of Calif. Pubs., Vol. 10, No. 6, p. 276, 282 April 1914.

Kinnaxonta'diñ.-- Mentioned in 'hWilkut myths by Goddard. P. E. Goddard, Chilula Texts, Univ, of Calif. Pubs., Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol., Vol. 10, No.7, p. 359, 1914.

Kinnakonta'din.-- Spelling in Goddard's Chilula Texts, 374

See Keń-nah-huń-tah-ten

See also Kinahontahding

Kintcūwhwikût Hoopa Athapaskan

Old village in Hoopa valley on E side Trinity River just below mouth of Hill Creek. — Goddard, Life and Culture of the Hupa, 13, "1903" (=1904). Written Kintcūhwikut on accompanying map.

Kiñkyōlai Athabaskan

[=Kĭng-kyo-li]

Kiñkyōlai.-- "Chilulu" name meaning "big timber point" for large and important former village in Bald Hills on eastern end of a ridge above Jonathan Lyons' ranch house and about a mile E of it. Home of the Socktish family many of whom are now living with the Hoopa. -- P. E. Goddard, Chilula Indians of NW Calif., Univ. of Calif. Pubs., Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol., vol. 10, no. 6, p. 273, 182, April, 1914. [Goddard says near middle of S side Section 24, Township 9 N, Range 2 E.]

Kiñkyōlai.-- Mentioned by Goddard in 'hWilkut myths.-- P. E. Goddard, Chilula Texts., Univ. of Calif. Pubs., Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol., Vol. 10, No. 7, 366, 1914.

Kinyûkkyōmûña Athabaskan

[= Kĭn-yuk-kyom-mung-ah]

Kinyûkkyōmûña. -- "Chilula" name meaning "big timber near" for their village in Bald Hills, said to be on N side Coyote Creek below a large rock." Tom Hill said that this was the village where the people who lived at Kinkyolai spent the colder months of the winter." -- P. E. Goddard, Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol., Pubs. Univ. Calif., vol. 10, no. 6, p. 274, April, 1914. [Goddard says in SE corner Section 26, Township 9 N, Range 2 E.]

See King-ke-kaw mung-ah

See also Kinkyolai?

Ki'-ooch-wet-tung E'-tahk-nă-lin'-nă-kah Athapaskan

Ki'-ooch-wet-tung: E'-tahk-nă-lin'-nă-kah rancheria on New River at Sally Noble's place about 1/4 mile below mouth of Panther Creek. - Gam

Shasta ?

Kiota

Kiota. Mentioned in connection with the Shasta and several small Athapascan tribes of s. Oregon as being hostile to white settlers in 1854. They numbered only 8 and their name was possibly that of their leader.—Ambrose in H. R. Ex. Doc. 93, 34th Cong., 1st sess., 90, 1856.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 699, 1907

Ki-ou tribe — Ki-yow´-bahch — Pomoan

Ki-ou tribe: "had their rancheria at the west end of Tule Lake, and at the time of the coming of the white settlers they numbered 120" The name of their chief was Ba-cool-ah. [Tule Lake, near Clear Lake, Lake Co.].--Lyman L. Palmer, History of Napa and Lake Counties, Slocum, Bowen & Co., San Francisco [Lake Co. p. 34-35], 1881.

Told by "Augustine, chief of the Hoo-la-nap-os, . . a very intelligent man, about fifty years of age"

Ki-ous: "The Yo-voo-tu-ea tribe were neighbors of the Ki-ous, and were just east of them".--Ibid, p. 35

See Ki-yow´
See also Kaiyau, Kayau, Hajyau

K'ipayu

Yokut

K'ipayu: Central village of Aiticha tribe of Kings River below Choinimni & Toihicha.--Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 480, 1925.

Ki' po'-mah

To-chil'-pe ke'-ah-hahng

Athapaskan

Ki' po'-mah: Po'-mah name for the southern Athapaskan tribe calling themselves To-chil'-pe ke'-ah-hahng (commonly called Kahto), ~~Tribe~~ inhabiting Long and Cahto Valleys, reaching north to Twin Rocks, Cummings, and the junction of Rattlesnake Creek with South Fork Eel River, and south to the extreme south end of Long Valley.--

See also Ki Poma, Ki Pomos, Kai Pomo

Ki-po'-mah. – Pomah name for distinct tribe in Kahto + Long Valleys, Mendocino Co., Calif. – Cam

Ki-Pomo[s] Kahtoan

Given by Powers as tribe on headwaters South Fork Eel River (but erroneously said to reach ~~the ocean westward to Eel River~~), westward to the ocean; northward to the Castel Pomo. – Powers, Overland Monthly, IX, 499, Dec. 1872; (cfr. Powers) Bancroft, Nat'l Races, I, 448, 1874.

Ki Poma[s]. – Austin Wiley in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1864, 119, 1865. (150 then on or near Mendocino Reservation.]

"The Cahto Pomos and the Ki Pomos, on Eel River, have adopted the Tinné dialect of the Wi Lakee, which is closely allied to the Hoopa". – Gatschet, Ind. Languages Pacific States, Mag. Am. Hist. I, 162, March 1877.

See also Kai Pomo.

[over

Ki'-pom-wi-kol'-li Nōm'-lak-ke Wintoon

Ki'-pom-wi-kol'-li: Name applied by Nōm'-lak-ke of Paskenta to their village about a mile from Oak's place on Dry Creek, at or near sign at forks of Round Valley and Newville roads; and ~~on or~~ near Thoms Creek. -- Cam

-Ki Pomos

"Each tribe of the nation takes a distinguishing prefix to the name of Pomo, as, the Castel Pomos and Ki Pomos on the head-waters of Eel River."—Bancroft, Nat.Races of Pacific States, Vol.I, p.362, 1874.

VERSO

Kish

"Kizh (Kish), or San-Gabriel (Diegeños)."--Ludewig, Aboriginal Languages, 250 index, 1858. [Rarely miss]

See Kij
See also Kizh

Kishey (error for Kiskey?) Midoo

~~Gentile~~ Rancheria in Sacramento Valley, Calif.
Bancroft, Native Races Pacific States, Vol.I, p450, 1874..

[Note: Typographical error for Kiskey, shown by comparison with Sutter's lists]

See Kisky, Kiske, Kis. kis (pl.),

Kishimo

Mewan?

Kishimo. -- Chalabeage, chief of Kishimo tribe. -- John A. Sutter, New Helvetia, Diary of Events from 1845-8, p. 82, MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1881

Kish-shah-kā́-war

Athapaskan

Karok name for Hoopa tribe. Told me by Karok of Happy Camp. The Orleans Karok gave me the name as Kish-shuk'-kā-war'-rah (last syllable whispered). - Conn

See also Kishakevira

Kishyi Koh-chi-ok ? Pomeron ?

Kishyi: One student Sherman Inst., Riverside, Calif. 1925-6.

The Sherman Bull., Vol. 19, No. 1, Riverside, Calif. Sept. 11, 1925.

Probably error for Kachia. Cam

Kī'sī (Ke'-se) Wintun

Old village of "Southerly dialect", indef. located about 2 mi. a little N of W of town of Tancred.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 295, Feb. 1908

Kisiannos [Christians!] 'Gabrielino' Tonqvan Shoshonean

Kisiannos: Cahuilla name for Gabrielino. --W. D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., p. 8, May 28, 1929.

kisīanōs: Kauisiktum name for Gabrielino, "for they were the first Christians in the region". --Ibid, p. 112.
"Their language he [Cahuilla informant] called arerasa". Ibid 112.

Kiski

Midu

Farmer No-to'-mus-se village where Fairoaks now is. - Conn.

Kiski. A small division of the Maidu formerly residing on lower Sacramento r., Cal., probably within the limits of Sacramento co.

Kishey.—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 451, 1874. **Kiski.**—Latham in Proc. Philol. Soc. Lond., VI, 79, 1852–53. **Kis Kies.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, June 8, 1860. **Kiskv.**—Hale, Ethnol. and Philol., VI, 631, 1846.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 704, 1907

See Kis-ke, Kisky

Kis Kies (pl.) See Kis-ke or Kis'-kis

Midoo

Tribe ~~on~~ between American and Mokalumne rivers, Calif.
Bancroft, Native Races Pacific States, Vol.I, p450, 1874.
Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol.XIII, June 8, 1860.

See Kiske, Kisky, Kis-kis (pl.)

Kis'-kis (pl. of Kiske)

Midoo

No-to'-mus'-se village on south side of American River at Fairoaks. Told me by member of tribe, from Kah'-de-mah Stam. Kis'-kis was opposite Ahn'-nah-pe, which was on the north side.

See also Kiske, Kisky, Kis-Kies (pl.).

Kisky or Kis'-ke See Kis'-ke or Kis'-kis Midoo

Tribe on west bank lower Sacramento River, Calif. Obtained by J. D. Dana from Capt. Sutter at Sutter's Fort (now Sacramento) Calif. in 1841. — Hale, Eth. U.S. Expl. Exped. 631, 1846.
Doubtless same as Kis-kies of Taylor, which see.

Blind Tom of Poo-soo-ne tells me that Kis'-ke was a No-tó-mus-se ranchería near present Fairoaks on American River. - CHM

Kisky. --Bancroft (after Hale), Native Races, Vol. I, p. 450, 1874. Ibid, Vol. III, 567, 649, 1875 (dialect of Sacramento Val., west; name only).

Kiskey, Kisky. -- Tribe of wild Indians or Gentiles in lower Sacramento Valley in country E of San Joaquin & [over]

Kis'-se Mew'-wah Mewan

Large village on south side Yosemite Valley, near the river and nearly opposite Hah-ki'-ah. Kis'-se was the westernmost of the large villages on the south side. From it easterly they occurred at frequent intervals. - CHM.

Sacramento rivers. Population Nov. 1846, 93(48 males & 45 females). -- E.A.Gatten's Census of Indian Population made for John A. Sutter's Report to Sec'y of State, Dec. 20, 1847. In Documents for the Hist. of Calif., 1846-9, MS, Bancroft Library.

VERSO

Kis-tā́-ă-kut Athapaskan

Kis-tā́-ă-kut: Hwilkut camp for winter fishing on North Fork Mad River at Camp Bar, now Korbel Picnic Ground, about a mile north of Korbel.--

See also Gestakat

Kitanemuk Ke-tah-nah-mwits Shoshonean

Kitanemuk: Tribe of upper Tejon and Poso Creeks.--W.D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc.in So.Calif.,pp.5,6. May 28,1929.

Kitanemun-um

"Serrano name for the desert Cahuilla."

Kroeber, Ethnog. Cahuilla Indians, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Am. Arch. & Ethnol., vol.8, June 1908. 35, 36

See Ke'-tan-ă-moo'-kem

Kitceyu Emtimbitch (W. Monache) Shoshonean

Kitceyu: Emtimbitch name for their chief village, now Dunlap
--A. H. Gayton, Yokuts-Mono Chiefs & Shamans, pp. 380, 392, 393.
Oct 1930.

See Kicheyu

Kitcil-pit' (Ki-tchil-pit') Yuki

~~Old~~ village of "Yuki ~~proper~~", W of Eel river.
(after Kroeber),
Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch & Eth vol. 6, 255, Feb. 1908

KitdiLwissakût Athabaskan

KitdiLwissakût [Kit-dil^{ch}-wis-sah-kut].-- "Chilula" name meaning "fire drill on" for summer camp near corner of Hoopa reservation on a glade sloping S near a spring. (Section 22, Township 9N, Range 3 E.-- P. E. Goddard, Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol. Univ of Calif. Pubs. Vol. 10, No. 6, p. 277, 282, April 1914

Kitlweding Sǎ-ǎ^{hl} Polikla

Kitlweding: Given by Kroeber as Hoo-pah name for Polikla village of Sǎ-ǎ^{hl} on north side of Klamath River, opposite Too-rep.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, 1925

See Sǎ-ǎ^{hl}

Kittcūnamediñ Athabaskan

Kittcūnamediñ [Kit-tshoo-nah-měh-ting].-- "Chilula" name meaning "its ear swimming place" for summer camp in Bald Hills on W side of main ridge, about 200 ft. below junction with it of E & W ridges N of North Fork Creek. (Near SW corner of Section 15, Township 8 N, Range 3 E). -- P. E. Goddard, Univ. of Calif. Pubs., Amer Archaeol. & Ethnol., Vol. 10, No. 6, pp. 278, 282, April 1914.

Kit'-te-we'-nah Mewiwah Me'-wuk

Rancheria half a mile or a mile above Yah-wo'-kah-che (a mile or mile & a half above Ow'-wal at head of Pleasant Valley on Merced River).

One mile above (east of) Ow'-wal.- Told me by Indian Wilson of Merced Falls.

(Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p.346, June 1907.

Kit-tung-whoi Oo'-ko-nom (Yuke)

Kit-tung-whoi: Hoopah name (meaning 'Devils') applied to Oo'-ko-nom (='Yuke' of Covelo region, Round Valley, Mendocino County); also applied to The First People, who finally turned into animals. The correct Hoopah name for the Oo'-ko-nom is Ho'-ning-wil-tatch.- Same.

·Ki-vă'-roo-te

Sa Pinta

Monache Piute village on grassy place on NW shore of Owens Lake one mile below head of lake.

Told me by some Pine Monache. – Cam.

The name of Pinto creek is Ki'-vă'-roo'k

·Kivezaku

Yuman

• **Kivezaku.** A band, apparently of Yuman stock, formerly inhabiting the lower Rio Colorado valley in the present Arizona or California, and who were "conquered, absorbed, or driven out" by the Mohave, according to the tradition of the latter.
Kive-za-ku.—Bourke in Jour. Am. Folk-lore, II, 185, 1889.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 711, 1907

Ki-yé-nah pó-mah Hootch-nōm

·Ki-yé-nah pó-mah: Name (meaning 'way off people') used by Po-mo-kĕ-chah (Potter Valley Pomo) for "Yuki" of Sanhedrin, Covelo, Gravelly Valley, Eden Valley, Buckingham Creek. The Po-mo-kĕ-chah also called these people Choo-mi-yah.-- cum

·Ki-yé-tel chut-té Me-tum-mah? Pomoan

·Ki-yé-tel chut-té: Name given me by Pomoan Me-tum-mah (of Little Lake Valley) for rancheria on south bank Pudding Creek on top of bluff about 60 feet back from tidewater.-- cum
Barrett, under 'Gaiyeti'l, puts it 3/4 mile north of Pudding Creek. --Ethno Geog. Pomo, ~~134~~, 1908.

See also gaiyeti'l

Kīye´ūtsīt — Pomo

Old village site of Pomo, Southeastern dialect, on S shore of East lake [= Sulphur Bank Bay] about 2 1/2 mi. W of Sulphur Bank.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 208, Feb. 1908

Ki-yow′ — Ki-yow´-bahch — Pomoan

Ki-yow′: Principal village of Ki-yow´-bahch ~~at west end~~ on Tule Lake, west of Upper Lake.---

See also Kaiyau, Kayau, Ki-ou, Haiyau, Shinal

Ki-yow'-bah ch Pomoan

Ki-yow'-bah ch: A Northern Pomoan tribe formerly occupying the valley of Blue Lakes, Tule Lake, and Batchelor Valley. Western Limit, the divide separating the waters of Upper Lake from those of Russian River; eastern limit, just east of Tule Lake (not reaching Upper Lake, from which they were separated by a narrow tongue of Upper Lake Dan-nó'-kah). They belonged to (and the few survivors still speak the language of) the Northern group of Pomo tribes, of which their territory was a southeastern prolongation, reaching in a narrowing wedge almost to the shore of Upper Lake, thus separating the lands of the Clear Lake Dan-nó'-kah from those of the Scott Creek Bo-al' kā'-ah. -- CHM

See also Kah'-nal, ,

:Kizh (see Kij) See Tongvā Tongvā

Tribe at San Gabriel, Calif. Name given by Hale (+adopted by Buschmann) ~~from~~
Buschmann, Die Sprachen Kizh und Netela, 4°, Berlin, titlepage + pp. 501 et seq. 1856.
Loew, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876. Append. H. p 322, 1876. also
Inhabit San Gabriel and San Fernando valleys and called Tobikhar by Loew. See Gatschet, 40 Vocabularies, Archeology Wheeler Survey, ~~420~~ 413, 1879. Also, Turner, Pacific R.R. Reports, III, pt. 3, pp. 76-77, where linguistic relations to Cahuillos, Netela, and Kechi is pointed out. See also Latham, Opuscula, 392, 1860.
Gatschet states that the Kizh call themselves Tobikhar. - Ind. Languages of Pacific States, Mag. Am. Hist. Vol. 1, no. 3, p. 155, March 1877.

· Shoshonean tribe. classification --Bancroft, Native Races, III, 568, 1875 (name only).

· See also Bancroft, Native Races, III, 660, 674, 675, 678, 1875. (vocab. and gram. notes).
See also Kroeber, Shoshonean dialects of Calif. 141, 1907.

(over

Kizh.--Ludewig, Literature of American Aboriginal Languages ~~edited by N. Trubner~~, 26, 62, 63, 220, 1858. (after Whipple, Turner, and Buschmann.)

"San Gabriel, Kizh."--Ibid 237.

"Kizh (Kish), or San-Gabriel (Diegenos)".--Ibid 250 (index.)

VERSO

·Klab'-by [same as Bud''klab-be] Win Wintoon

An extinct Win rancheria on Cache Creek at head of Capay Valley, between Rumsey and present inhabited village called Ber-red'-de-he (that is, a little north of Rumsey). Told me by an old woman at Ber-red'-de-he. - Cam.

·Klah-de-klaw 'Klet'-sel Wintoon

·Klah-de-klaw: One of two large rancherias [the other being Taw-kōk'-lah or Tŏ-kōk' de'-he] half a mile apart on flat expansion of Kortena Creek Valley where road to Indian village 'Klet'-sel turns off from the ranch road.--Calif.Journ., p.26, 1928. - Cam

Klaht-el-kŏs-tah Nek'-kan-ni' Athapaskan

Klaht-el-kŏs-tah: Nek'-kan-ni' name for their village near head of Bear River (at least 15 or 20 miles up). Was large town with big Dance House.

Kl'a-ka-á-mu Chumashan

Kl'a-ka-á-mu.-- Former rancheria on Santa Cruz Island W of Pt. Diablo.- MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov, 1884. Spanish spelling L,acoyamu, quoted from educated halfbreed. -- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language, (2 copies) Nos.293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

Klakaamu

See also L,acoyamu, Lacayamú, Lucuyumu, Laycayamu,

Klakaamu

Chumashan

Klakaamu (*Kl'a-ka-a'-mu*). A former Chumashan village on Santa Cruz id., off the coast of California, E. of Punta del Diablo.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 712, 1907

Klamacs see Klamath and Lutuami

Lutuamian

~~Bancroft (after De Mofras), Native Races, I, 444, 1874~~

De Mofras, Explorations of Oregon & California, Vol. II, p335, 1844.

See Klamak, Klamath, Klamet, Clamet

·Klamaks See Klamath and Lutuami Lutuamian

Spelling given by De Mofras, Explorations of Oregon & California, Vol. II, p357, 1844.

Also spelled ·Klamacs Ibid p335.

See Klamath

also See Klamet, Clamet, Klamath, Clammette &c.

Card 1

·Klamath[s] See Lutuami and Okshee & Muckaluc Lutuamian

Tribe on headwaters of Klamath river and on Klamath Lake.

Bancroft, Native Races Pacific States, Vol. I, pp. 327-444, 1874.

Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, June 8, 1860.

Joel Palmer in Rept. Commr. Indian Affairs for 1854, p470, 1855. L. Applegate, Ibid for 1869, 176-177, 1870. - Ibid for 1872, 65, 373, 397, 412, 423, 1872. J. W. P. Huntington in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1863, p. 1864; Ibid for 1864, 84-85, 1865. also Rept. of E. Steele, Ibid 108-109; 120-121. "The Klamath Lake Indians are about equally divided, as is also their land, by the State line" between Oregon & California (Ibid 120), 1865.

See also Okshee (their name for themselves).

Rept. Commr. Ind. affrs. for 1875, 65-66, 1875.

See Powers, Overland Monthly, X, 539, June 1873 (important); Ibid vol. XI, 548-554, Dec. 1873.

See also Tlamath, Tlamatl, Klamat, Muckaluk, Muk-a-luk, Okshee &c [over

Lutuamian

Klamaths

Spelling by Pfeiffer (1856) in Bancroft, Nat. Races of Pac. States, Vol. I, p:344, 1874.

"The Modocs speak the same language as the Klamaths."--Palmer(1854) in Bancroft, Native Races, III, 640, 1875.

Klamaths.--On map by Eastman, 1852, in Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, III, facing p.96, 1853. Also on Eastman's map facing p.200.

Klamaths.--On "Klamath Lake, and vicinity," in table of Oregon tribes.--Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 493, 1855.

Klamath Lake. "Muk-a-luk or Klamath Lake tribe. Harry L. Wells, Hist. Siskiyou Co. 121, Oakland, 1881.

Klamaths, Klamath Indians, Klamath River Indians. -- Lucy Thompson, To the American Indian, pp. 117, 143, 165, 167, 1916.

VERSO

Card 2

Klamath (see Lutuami) Lutuamian

Tribe inhabiting the region about Klamath Marsh and Lakes in southern Oregon at east base of Cascade Range. In 1843 J.C. Fremont visited a Klamath village situated on a peninsula entering Klamath Marsh from the west. — O.C. Applegate in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1898, 255, 1898.

'Tribe' ~~name given~~ mentioned by Domenech, Seven Years' Residence in Gt. Deserts of N. Amer., Vol. I, p. 442, 1860.

Classification of languages into Lutuami or Klamath, Modoc and Copah.—Bancroft, Native Races, III, 565, 1875.

Vocabulary of 14 words.--Ibid, 640.

See also Klamet, Clamet, Klamak, Muckaluk, Maklaks, Okshee, Ouxeane, Eocskinne, Tlamat, Tlamath. [over

Card 3

Klamath Lutooamian

Treaty ~~with~~ of Oct. 14, 1864, ~~and territory ceded~~.— Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties, Vol. II (Treaties), pp. 865-868, 1904.

Klamath Boundary Commission Report.—Sen.Ex.Doc. 93, 54th Cong., 2d Sess., pp.19, 1897. (Relates to fixing of boundaries of Klamath Reservation in accordance with the terms of treaty of 1864, as above.)

Klamath

Tribe uniting with the Modoc tribe and Yahooskin band of Snake Indians in a treaty at Council Grove, southern Oregon, Oct.14,1864.—Sen.Ex.Doc.93, 54th Cong.,2d Sess., p.5, 1897.

Klamath: Mondot (a). — Hist. des Indiens des Etats-Unis, Paris, p. 73, 1858 [matter from Schoolcraft]. [over]

Klamath band. --J. McKee, Sen.Ex.Doc.4, Spec.Sess.1853, p. 154, 1853; ~~Klamath Indians. --R.McKee, Ibid, 193, 272~~ (same) ~~Klamath River Indians. --R.McKee, Ibid, p.272 (no information)~~.

Klamath.-Gatschet:Zwolf Sprachen,31,1876.

Klamaths: On Klamath River. Stephen Powers, Indians of W Nevada & Calif. Ann.Rept.Smithsonian Inst.(for 1876) p.459,1877.

Klamath: Population in 1910, 696 (646 in Oregon, 23 in Pennsylvania, 16 in California, and 11 in other states).--Dixon, Census of 1910: Indian Population, p. 16, published June 26, 1913.

Klamath: Given as Lutuamian tribe by A.E. Chamberlain in article on North American Indians, Encyclo.Brit.,Vol.14, p. 462, 1910.

VERSO

Klamath

Lutooamian

Klamath (possibly from *máklaks*, the Lutuami term for 'Indians,' 'people,' 'community'; lit. 'the encamped'). A Lutuamian tribe in s. w. Oregon. They call themselves Eukshikni or Auksni, 'people of the lake,' referring to the fact that their principal seats were on Upper Klamath lake. There were also important settlements on Williamson and Sprague rs. The Klamath are a hardy people and, unlike the other branch of the family, the Modoc, have always lived at peace with the whites. In 1864 they joined the Modoc in ceding the greater part of their territory to the United States and settled on Klamath res., where they numbered 755 in 1905, including, however, many former slaves and members of other tribes who have become more or less assimilated with the Klamath since the establishment of the reservation. Slavery was a notable institution among the Klamath, and previous to the treaty of 1864 they accompanied the Modoc every year on a raid against the Achomawi of Pit r., Cal., for the capture of women and children whom they retained as slaves or bartered with the Chinook at The Dalles. The Klamath took no part in the Modoc war of 1872–73, and it is said that their contemptuous treatment of the Modoc was a main cause of the dissatisfaction of the latter with their homes on the reservation which led to their return to Lost r. and thus to the war. The following are the Klamath settlements and divisions so far as known: Awalokaksaksi, Kohashti, Kulshtgeush, Kuyamskaiks, Nilakshi, Shuyakeksh, Yaaga, and Yulalona. See also *Kumbatuash*. Consult Gatschet, Klamath Inds., Cont. N. A. Ethnol., II, 1890. (L. F.)

Aígspaluma.—Gatschet in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., II, pt. I, xxxiii, 1890 ('people of the chipmunks': Sahaptin name for all Indians on Klamath res. and vicinity; abbreviated to Aígspalo, Aíkspalu). **Alámmimakt ísh.**—Ibid., xxxiv (said to be the Achomawi name). **Athlámeth.**—Ibid. (Calapooya name). **Aúksiwash.**—Ibid. (so called in Yreka dialect of Shasta). **Ä-uksni.**—Ibid. (abbr. of É-ukshikni). **Ä'-ushkni.**—Ibid., pt. II, 31. **Clamaths.**—Lee and Frost, Oregon, 177, 1844. **Clamets.**—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., VI, 218, 1846. **Clamouths.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, map, 1836. **Clamuth.**—Johnson and Winter, Rocky Mts., 47, 1846. **Clamuts.**—White, Ten Years in Oregon, 259, 1850. **Climath.**—Spaulding in H. R. Rep. 830, 27th Cong., 2d sess., 59, 1842. **É-ukshikni.**—Gatschet in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., II, pt. I, xxxiv, 1890 (abbr. of the following). **É-ukshik-ni máklaks.**—Ibid. (own name: 'people at the lake'). **É-ukskni.**—Ibid. (abbr. of É-ukshikni). **É-ushkni.**—Ibid., pt. II, 31. **Ilamatt.**—H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 30th Cong., 1st sess., 7, 1848 (misprint of Hale's Tlamatl). **Kalmaths.**—Dyar (1873) in H. R. Rep. 183, 44th Cong., 1st sess., 4, 1876 (misprint). **Klamacs.**—Duflot de Mofras, Explor. dans l'Oregon, II, 335, 1844. **Klamaks.**—Ibid., 357. **Klamat.**—Palmer, Rocky Mts., 103, 1852. **Klamath Lake Indians.**—Steele in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1864, 121, 1865. **Klamaths.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, June 8, 1860. **Klamatk.**—Gatschet misquoted in Congrès Internat. des Amér., IV, 284, 1881. **Klameth.**—Stanley in Smithson. Misc. Coll., II, 59, 1852. **Klamets.**—Farnham, Trav., 112, 1843. **Klawmuts.**—Meek in H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 30th Cong., 1st sess., 10, 1848. **Makaítserk.**—Gatschet, op. cit., II, pt. I, xxxiv, 1890 (so called by western Shasta). **Muck-alucs.**—Powers quoted by Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 351, 1882. **Muk'-a-luk.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 254, 1877. **Okshee.**—Steele in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1864, 121, 1865. **Ouk-**

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 712, 1907

(over)

"Klamath or Tlamath"

Lutuamian

"The name of Klamath or Tlamath, belonging to the tribes on the lake where the river rises, is not known among those farther down."--Gibbs, 1852 in Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, III, 138, 1853.

Klamath.--Louise Truchot, Class History, The Sherman Bulletin, May 29, 1919.

See also Tlamath

skenah.--Taylor in Cal. Farmer, June 22, 1860. Plaíkni.--Gatschet, op. cit., II, pt. 1, XXXV, 1890 (collective name for Klamath, Modoc, and Snakes on Sprague r.). Sávi.--Ibid., XXIV, (Snake name). Tapaádji.--Curtin, Ilmawi MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1889(Ilmawi name). Thlamalh.--Tolmie and Dawson, Comp. Vocab., 11b, 1884. Tlamath.--Ruxton, Adventures, 244, 1848. Tlamati.--Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., VI, 218, 1846. Tlameth.--Thompson in Ind. Aff. Rep., 490, 1854.

KLAMATH MEDICINE-MAN

VERSO

[as here used, mixture of several stocks

KLAMATH FAMILY

The Klamath family extends "from Rogue River on the north to the Eel River south, and from the Pacific Ocean to the Californian boundary east, and including the Upper and Lower Klamath and other lakes."—Bancroft, Nat. Races ~~of~~ Pac. States, Vol. I, p. 326, 1874.

The principal tribes are: Klamaths, Modocs, Shastas, Pitt River Indians, Eurocs, Cahrocs, Hoopahs, Weeyots, Wallies, Tolewahs, and Rogue River Indians.--Ibid, 327. [Tribal boundaries are given.]

Klamath Lake Indians — Lutuamian

Gatschet, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 163, 165, 1877.

Gatschet, Am. Nat. Vol. 13, No. 8, 476, Aug. 1879.

Klamath Lake, Klamaths: Tribe mentioned in reports of Indian attacks near Fort Klamath, Oregon, and east of Yreka, Calif.--War of Rebellion Records, Series 1, Vol. 50, Pt. 1, pp. 381 & 508, 1897.

Written Klamath Indians, Pt. 2, pp. 327, 1115; Klamaths, Pt. 2, p. 1212; and Klamath Lake Indians, Pt. 2, p. 900, 1897.

Klamath Lake Indians: Population estimated by Gen. Anderson in 1852 at 1000.--Daily Alta Calif., March 18, 1852.

See also É-ukshikni etc

Klamath Rivers = Lower Klamaths Yurok

Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs for 1877, 246, 1877. – Ibid for 1879, 218, 1879. – Ibid for 1880, 228, 1880. – Ibid for 1881, 261, 1881. – Ibid for 1882, 302, 1882. – Ibid for 1883, 226, 1883. – Ibid for 1884, 256, 1884. – Ibid for 1885, 264-268, 1885 (important rept. with list of 14 villages, all named, containing 217 ad. male people). – [Many omitted] – Ibid for 1890, 434, 1890. [and every year to] – Ibid for 1908, 149, 1909.

Klamath Indians. – H.R. Ex. Doc. 182, 48th Cong. 2d Sess. ff. 1, 2, 3, 4, 1885.

Klamaths. – Ibid 3.

[This misuse of the tribal name Klamath is common in the literature-com]

Klamath River Indians. -- History of Humboldt Co. 152, San Francisco, 1882. (W.W. Elliott & Co. Pubrs.)

[OVER]

Klamaths or Lower Klamaths = Klamath Rivers Po-lik'-lah ~~Yurok~~

The name Klamaths, now restricted to the tribe about the Klamath Lakes in NE California and adjacent parts of southern Oregon, was formerly applied also to the Indians on lower Klamath River near the sea – the people now usually known as Yurok. This unhappy use of the name may be found in several of the early repts and in that of Robt. J. Stevens in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1867, 126, 138-139, 1868; John V. Farwell Ibid for 1871, 154, 1872; B.C. Whiting, Ibid 325, 334 (spoken of also as Lower Klamaths, 334, & number formerly on Reservation given as 3,000).

Ibid Rept. for 1872, 67, 1872. – Ibid, Rept. for 1874, 312, 1874. – Ibid for 1875, 66-67, 1875 (Lower Klamaths). – Ibid for 1876, 206 (44 on Hoopa Reserv.; 1125 on lower Klamath River), 224, 1876. [omitted] Ibid for 1881, 274, 1881 and, for 1882, 330, 1882, list of ranches [= rancherias = villages] on lower Klamath river.

[over

Klamath Indians, Klamaths: Referring to Indians of the Lower Klamath.-- War of Rebellion Records, Series 1, Vol.50, Pt.1, pp. 51,52,253,1007,1139,1093, 1897. Ibid, Pt. 2,pp.170,445, 724, 737, 759, 843, 852, 853, 1005.

[OVER]

·Klamaths

Spelling in Klamath Boundary Com. Rept.,Sen.Ex.Doc.93, 54th Cong.,2d Sess., p.4, 1897. (Tribe uniting with the ·Modocs and ·Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians in a treaty made at Council Grove, southern Oregon, Oct.14,1864.)

·Ibid, pp.13,16,17,19. (Name only).

Sprague River Klamaths.--Ibid, p. 16.

[over

VERSO

Klamaths Karokan

Klamath tribe, Klamaths: Name erroneously used by Cartwright for Indians of ~~Upper~~ Klamath River 15 miles from Scotts Bar.--D.W.Cartwright, Natural History of Western Wild Animals, 230, 1875.

See Karok

Klamaths Lutuamian

Klamaths: Given by Gatschet as name used by white people of Pacific coast to include "the Shasti, the Karok or Ara, the Hupa, the Yurok or Alíkwa Indians of California, the Shastiupon the Siletz Reservation, Oregon, and our Máklaks".--A.S.Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr.N.Amer. Eth.,Vol.2, Pt.1, p. xxxiii, 1890.

on Klamath River

"Name of Klamath or Tlámat, Tlamet River, probably originated at its mouth, in the Alíkwa [Poliklan] language". Ibid, p.xxxiii.

[Card 5]

Klamaths Lutuamian

Klamaths: Mentioned together with Piutes, Snakes, and Modocs as collecting toll at lower end Big Klamath Lake (April-May 1862).--Red Bluff Semi-weekly Independent, May 20, 1862 (from Oregon Sentinel).

Klamat[s] Lutuamian

Tribe living to the north east of Mount Shasta.—Joaquin Miller, Life Amongst the Modocs, p.10, 1873; Romantic Life Amongst the Indians, p.14, 1890.

Klamat Indians.—Ibid, Life Amongst the Modocs, p.395, 1873.

Klamāts.--~~Description of~~ Bark of bulrushes [=tules] ~~substitute for canoes~~.--G.F.Emmons, in Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, III, 218, 1853.

See also Klamath, Klamat, Klamāts

·Klamet =Klamath Lutuamian

Pickering, Races of Man, London, new ed., 32, 1851. (Quoted from Brackenridge's MS Journal).

G.F. Emmons in Schoolcraft, III, 201, 1853 (Klamets).

Wilkes Map of The Oregon Territory, 1841, has "Klamet or 'Lutuami" about Klamath Lake.

Klamets: Hastings (L.W.), Emigrants Guide to Oregon & Calif., 60, 1845.

Klamets: Charles Wilkes, estimating the population of Oregon Territory says there were 300 Klamets.-- Charles Wilkes, Report to Secretary of Navy on the Territory of Oregon, June 1842, published in Oregon Hist. Soc. Quart., vol. 12, No. 3, p. 291, Sept. 1911.

See Klamac, Clamac, Klamath, Tlamatl &c.

[over]

·Klam'-mi-am-fo (or Kla-mi-am-fo) Hab'-be-nap'-po Pomo

'Ham'-fo name for tribe living west of Ukemsline - west of north end of Lower Lake [doubtless Hab'-be nappo]. Given me by Lulfhurbank Hamfo. - Cam.

~~Obviously~~ abbreviated or slurred form of Kol'-lah-mi-am-fo, which was given me by the Koi'-im-fo of Lower Lake as their name for the "Mission tribe near Kelseyville" = Kulanapo or Habbenappo. - Cam.

See Kol'-lah-mi-am-fo.

Klamets .-- T.J.Farnham (after Wilkes). Travels in the Great Western Praries, p. 112, 1843.

VERSO

Klauwēgidi̧L Soo-lah'-te-luk

Klauwēgidi̧L: "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk] name for one of their archaeological village or camp sites, located on the west side of Mad River Slough, north of Humboldt Bay.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14 p. 287, 1918.

Site 37 on accompanying map.

See also Drauarërkwëratchkër

kle'tel Pomo

Old village of "Coast Division" Pomo, Central dialect, in mountains between Garcia river and headwaters of North Fork of Gualala river, probably about 3 1/2 mi. northwest of old village of la'tcûpda. From kale', tree, and ite'l, to peel off.

M 5200 - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 165, Feb. 1908

'Klet'-sil 'Klet sil Wintoon

Colusa County, Calif.

'Klet'-sil: Their own name for Cortena Creek tribe. --

The ·Ko-te'-na 'Klet'-sel ('Klet'-win) reached northeasterly from Cotena Valley to Williams. Information from A.C.Mitchell & father, old Tony Bill, Patwin Indians. Calif.Journ., p.30, 1928.-

See also: 'Klet-win, Cortinas

Klet'-win Wintoon

'Klet'-win: The so-called Cortinas [better Kortinas] are a Wintoon tribe or subtribe calling themselves 'Klet'-sel or 'Klet-win and dwelling on Kortina Creek. Closely related to Kó-pā of Capay Valley near Rumsey. Named from the abundance of the big Calif. Ground Squirrel (Citellus douglasi)

·Hunting territory of "Kotena" or Kortena 'Klet-sel extended easterly to include Arbuckle and College City, and northerly to include Williams. Information from Wm.Benjamin, old Patwin. --Calif.Journ.,p.49, Sept.16, 1928.-

See also: Cortinas, 'Klet'-sil

Klew-taẃ-měh Athapaskan

Hoilet'ha or h'Wilkut village on Redwood Creek.

Told me by h'Wilkut.—Cam.

Klichibot Soo-lah-te-luk

Klichibot: "Wiyot" [Pah-to-waht] name for "The first village above the county bridge on the south side of Mad river"..."had a large graveyard and abounded in willows suitable for making eel pots."--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ.Calif.Pub.inAm. Arch.& Ethn., Vol. 14, pp. 262, 288, 1918.

Site I? on accompanying map.

See also Tāchenkālchwhē-ten

Klichimāt Soo-lah'-te-luk

Klichimāt: "Wiyot" [Pah-to-waht] name for one of their modern villages on the south side of Mad River west of the first big bend. Athapascan name for same place, Holchēk-me'. --L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 287, 1918.

Site F on accompanying map.

See also Holchēk-me'

Klitch'-ooē-now'ch-ten Athapaskan

Hoilet'ha or h'Wilkut village on Redwood Creek above Hon'-tesh-mē. Told me by h'Whilkut. - Chas.

Littcūwinnauwdiñ [=Klit-tshoo-hwin-nowch-ding].--"Chilula" name, meaning "—" dust flies place" for their former village on W side Redwood Creek. (NE corner Section 17, Township 7 N, Range 3 E). -- P.E.Goddard, Univ. of Calif. Pubs., Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol.,Vol. 10, No.6, p. 275, April 1914.

Hlichuhwinauhwding

See also Littcūwinnauwdiñ, Littcūwhwinnauwdiñ

Kliwatkut Soo-lah'-te-luk

Kliwatkut: "Wiyot" [Pah-to-waht] name for one of their archaeological village or camp sites on the north side and near the mouth of Mad River.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 287, 1918.

Site 5 on accompanying map.

Klōche-nā'lin-tin Soo-lah'-te-luk [Pah-to-waht]

Klōche-nā'lin-tin: Athapascan name for a "Wiyot" village "located on the Samuel Turner ranch on top of a bluff to the east of Mill creek, this village contained 5 or 6 permanent houses."--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pub. Am. Arch. & Ethn. Vol. 14, pp. 261, 290, 1918.

Site C on accompanying map.

See Saw'-pel-lew-esh'-ik?

See also TisopiligeLi

Klōchimeik'il-tin Soo-lah'-te-luk

Klōchimeik'il-tin: Athapascan name for a "Wiyot" [Pah-to-waht] village site on the north side of Mad River, east of Mill Creek.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 290, 1918.

"Name said to refer to getting fish here, including smelt, tedintil." Ibid, ft. note p. 290, 1918.

Site G on accompanying map.

Klōkai-kemēklōk Soo-lah'-te-luk

Klōkai-kemēklōk: Athapascan name for a "Wiyot" [Pah-to-waht] village site on south side of Mad River at the bend.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14 p. 290, 1918.

"Name said to mean 'they grow like wild oats.' A prairie was near by on which klokā', wild oats, grew, and there were pounded into meal to be eaten."--Ibid, ft. note p. 290 1918.

Site K on accompanying map.

Klokeche Soo-lah'-te-luk

Klokeche: Athapascan name for a "Wiyot" [Pah-to-waht] village site just north of Blue Lake.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 291, 1918.

Site AA on accompanying map.

Klo'-kum-mĕ Tsă'-nung-whă Athapaskan

Klo'-kum-mĕ: Tsă'-nung-whă rancheria on east side South Fork Trinity River about 8 miles above mouth (2 above village of 'Hlit-chooch-tung).-

Klo'-mĕ-tah'-wha Shastan

Klo'-mĕ-tah'-wha: 'Salmon River Indians'. Name applied by the Hoopah to Indians on Salmon River and South Fork Salmon; Said to range southerly to Grizzly Creek. Apparently the Hoopah failed to discriminate between the Ko'-no-me'-ho and Kah-hoo'-tin-e'-ruk, the name Klo'-mĕ-tah'-wha apparently covering both tribes. — C.H.M.

Klo'-me-tah-kwah. Applied to 'Shasta' tribe of Salmon River by Hoopa old woman (Mrs Jack) in July 1934. — C.H.M.

Klokwō-seskō-ten Soo-lah'-te-luk

Klokwō-seskō-ten: Athapascan name for "Wiyot" [Pah-to-waht] village diagonally across Mad River downstream from Tidil'-tin (a village on ranch of W. E. Clark), near a little creek. Here the Indians used to spear sturgeon. The "Wiyot" name Tokelerboku seems to be the same place except that in description salmon is substituted for sturgeon.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pub. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, pp. 262, 290, 1918.

Site J on accompanying map.

See also Tokelĕrboku'

Klo-nes'-tung E'-tahk-nă-lin'-nă-kah Athapaskan

Klo-nes'-tung: E'-tahk-nă-lin'-nă-kah rancheria on New River at present site of Quinby. - Cam.

K'ma-nŭr-nŭr Chumashan

K'ma-nŭr-nŭr: Former rancheria close to Ventura. Name of bush out of which strings are made.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Laguage obtained at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884 (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

Kmapse

Kmapse: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Tmaps.

Kmel

Kmel or Kemel: Rancheria mentioned in 1803 in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission, MS, 1792-1862.

Kmike

Kmike.-- W J McGee (quoting "Pinart, 1879"): 17th Ann.Rept.Bur. Eth.for 1895-96: p.129, 1898.

See also Seri, Komkak, Kunkaak

Kneips

Shoshonean

Kneips: J.J. Benjamin in 1861 states that the mountains in the vicinity of Diamond Springs, Nevada, are inhabited by a thieving tribes of Indians, called Gosseets and Kneips.- - J.J. Benjamin, 'Drei Jahre in Amerika, 1859-1862.' Hannover, III, pt.2, p.37. 1862.

Knikla Wintoon

"There is a tribe called the Knikla; on the Sacramento River and adjoining the Shasty Indians supposed to be about 1500 souls."--Diary of Wilkes in the North West, edited by Edmond S. Meany, reprinted from the Washington Historical Quarterly, 1925-6, p.50, 1926.
Wilkes date is May 31, 1841.

SEE Kinkla

Knoya Kan-no'-ah ~~Yokiah-Boyah~~ Pomoan

Knoya: "the people from Rock Pile (Mbamui or Knoya)".--
Edwin M. Loeb, Pomo Folkways, p. 194, Sept. 29, 1926.
Note — Error: Rockpile ranchuria is Kah-bā'-ho and belongs to the We-shah'-chum'-mi tribe. Knoya is an aberrious error for Kan-no'-ah the tribe next north. In other words Loeb got 2 tribes mixt. — cm

See Kan-no'-ah

·Koahualla

Spelling of Coahuila. - Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1877, 246, 1877. - Ibid for 1879, 218, 1879. - Ibid for 1880, 228, 1880. - Ibid for 1881, 261, 1881. - Ibid for 1882, 302, 1882. - Ibid for 1883, 226, 1883. - Ibid for 1884, 256, 1884. ['Official' spelling continued every year to and including] Ibid for 1899, 529, 1899 [then changed to Kowia, Ibid for 1900, 601, 1900.]

See Cahuilla, Coahuilla,

Ko'-bah-sil Wintoon

(chení·po sel?).

·Ko'-bah-sil: Choo-hel'-mem-sel name for "Cache Creek tribe". (Probably Rumsey south). Told me by members of Choo-hel'-mem-sel tribe.--CHM

·Ko'-bah-soon-sah'-wahl Nōm'-lak-ke Wintoon

·Ko'-bah-soon-sah'-wahl: Name applied by Nōm'-lak-ke of Paskenta to their village south of Elder Creek and north of Thoms Creek at NW foot of Table Mountain (right at bottom), about 3 miles west or SW of Bo'-dan-choo-he. The old reservation road passes close by.--CHM.

Ko-bah'-tā We'-shah' chum'-mi Pomoan

Ko-bah'-tā: Kah-chi'-ah name for We'-shah' chūm'-mi village at Annapolis.--

kōbáte: Village on Biddle Ridge N of Middle Fk Gualala about 2 miles NE of confluence with main Gualala.--Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 225, 1908.

See also kōbáte

kō'batap Pomo

or kō'batamk: Old camp site of "Lake Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, on western shore of Clear lake about 4 mi. north of Lakeport.

From ko, belly, and bata'p, cut.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 158, Feb. 1908

Kōbáte — We-shah' chum-mi — Pomo

Old village of Southern dialect Pomo, Gualala River division, on Biddle Ridge, n of middle Fk Gualala River about 2 miles NE of confluence with main Gualala.

From kō, ball, and báte, big or many.

Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 225, 1908.

See Ko-bah'-tā

kō'bida or kaba'tbadō: Old village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, on east bank of Forsythe creek a short distance south of former stage station in Walker valley. — Pomo

From kaba't, madroña, and badō, flat.

ETHNO - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol.6, 144-145, Feb. 1908

· Kōbōtcītca'kalī ch ch Kah-chi-ah Pomo

Old village of "River Division" Pomo, Southwestern dialect, on summit of ridge just W of main branch of Gualala river and about 1/4 mi. N of Plantation. From kō'bō, a kind of grass, and tcītca'kali, said to mean a narrow open strip of land.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch & Eth. vol. 6, 237, Feb. 1908

See Kah-bó-che chah'kah-le

· Ko'cbi (= Kosh'-be) Athapascan

Old village site, on SW bank of E Fork of S Fork ~~of~~ Eel river, and about 1 1/2 mi. WSW of Laytonville. From koc (kosh), blackberry, and bi, there.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 282, Feb. 1908

Kocheyali

Yokut

Yokut tribe "in Kings River drainage" mentioned by Kroeber. The Yokuts Language, 312, 1907.

See also Koo-cha-al-le

Kocheyali

Yokut

Kocheyali: mentioned by some of Yokuts as another name for the Aiticha, not unanimous verdict. "May have been a distinct Kocheyali tribe in this vicinity", i.e. Kings River region. --Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 481, 1925. Shown on map as on south side of Kings River opposite Centerville. Map opp. 526, plate 47.

Kocheyali

Yokut

Kocheyali. A former Yokuts tribe that perhaps lived on Kings r., Cal.—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1906. See *Mariposan Family*.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 720, 1907

See Koo-chä'-al-le

Kochoyu

Yokut

Kochoyu: Kechayi rcha. upstream from Millerton.--Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 481, 1925.

See Ketch-a-ye

Kōchwēkē-ten Soo-lah'-te-luk

Kōchwēkē-ten: Athapascan name for a "Wiyot" [Pah-to-waht] village site on south side of Mad River, about opposite mouth of Lindsay Creek.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Ardh. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 290, 1918.

"Kōchwēkē is an onomatopoetic name of a bird, possibly the quail."--Ibid, ft. note p. 290, 1918.

Site 4 on accompanying map.

Kō´dakatc Pomo

Old camp site of "Valley Division" Pomo, Central dialect, about 4 mi. up Felix creek from Hopland.

Meaning, arched or bowed up.

ETHNO - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 180, Feb. 1908

ko'dalaū Pomo

Old village of "Coast Division" Pomo, Central dialect, in hills about 3 1/2 mi. from ocean and near north bank of Brush creek; one person says site was about a mile up same ridge from place above mentioned (kasi'ltcimada ?).

FRESNO GEOG PUBS

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 163, Feb. 1908

Ko-doi' de'-he WINTOON

Ko-doi' de'-he: Rancheria on West side Sacramento River nearly opposite Si-kol Rancheria and approx. 3 Miles southeast of Grimes. (Between No'-wid de'-he and No'-mah-chup'-pin). Landel Browning house now (1935) stands on site.

"Hes'-se dance first danced here."

·Koeats

Shoshonean

·**Koeats.** Given as a Ute band or tribe in N. central Nevada, but evidently Paviotso.—Powell in H. R. Ex. Doc. 86, 43d Cong., 1st sess., 1, 1874.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 720, 1907

Ko-eats

Shoshonean

Ko-eats: Shoshonean tribe mentioned by Powell in 1874 together with To-so-wates and Shoshones as inhabiting Northern and Central Nevada.- Statement of Maj. J. W. Powell before Comm. on Ind. Affairs, H.R.Mis.Doc.86, 43d Cong.1st Sess., p.5, Jan. 1874.

Written also Koeats, Ibid p.1.

See Kaw-hits?

Ko-gŏ-he Shoshonean

Bannok name for Shoshone of Wyoming.
Told me by Bannock girls in 1912. — CHM

Ko-hah-pah Konomehoo Shastan

Ko'-hah'-pah (Ho-hah'-pah-soo'-ish, Ko-hah'-pah-choo'-ish, Ko-hah'-pah-soo'-ish, Ko-hahp'-pah, Ko-ho'-pah): Shaste name for Konomehoo tribe on Salmon River (Sawyers Bar and Forks of Salmon). Named from Konomehoo village of same name at Boralys on Salmon River. — CHM.

Ko'-hah-pah Konomehoo Shastan

Ko'-hah-pah: Konomehoo name for their village on south side Salmon River at Bonalys, about a mile above Forks of Salmon. - C.H.M.

See Ko'-hahp-pah

Ko-hā'-pī-rah Shaste Shastan

Ko-hā'-pī-rah (Kwe-hā'-pi-rah, Kwă-hā'-pi-rah): Shaste name for their rancheria on flat at Henley, near Hornbrook. Name same as that of Henley flat, and sometimes used loosely for the Hornbrook region. Similarly, the term Kwe-hā-pi-rah-choo-ish is sometimes applied to the inhabitants of that region without regard to the particular rancheria to which they may belong. - C.H.M.

See Kwe-hā'-pi-rah

·Kohashti Lutooamian

Kohashti ('starting place of canoes'). A Klamath settlement, of 5 or 6 houses in 1890, at the n. e. end of Upper Klamath lake, Oreg., 3 m. n. of Yaaga; once the site of the Klamath Indian agency.

·Kohashti.--Gatschet in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., II, pt. 1, XXX, 1890. ·Ko-was-ta.--Applegate in Ind. Aff. Rep., 89, 1866. ·Kuhuáshti.--Gatschet, op. cit. ·Skohuáshki.--Ibid. **Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 721, 1907**

·Kohoaldje Shoshonean

Mohave name for Garces Chemegué Cuajála.-Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California, 107, 1907. (Virgin River Piute, living "about the mouth of the Virgin or Muddy river"! Ibid, 109. Language said to be near that of the Chemehuevi.)

Kohoaldje: Kroeber, Journ. Am. Folk-Lore, vol. 21, 242, 1908. (less information)

See also Chemegue Cuajala, Cajuala Chemebet.

Ko'-ho-i'-wah Shaste Shastan

Ko'-ho-i'-wah or O-ko-ho'-i'-wah: Shaste name for their village on flat on Greenhorn Creek, near present schoolhouse at forks of road 1-1/4 mile southwest of Yreka. Name same as that of the flat.- C.H.M.

See O-ko-ho'-i'-wah

Kō'-hō-ī'-wah Shastan

Kō'-hō-ī'-wah.--Shaste rancheria on Greenhorn creek south of Yreka. - Told me by Yreka & Shasta Valley Shasta. - C.H.M.

Ko-ho'-pah | Konomehoo | Shastan

Ko-ho'-pah: One of several pronunciations given me by the Shaste for Ko-hah'-pah, their name for the Konomehoo tribe on Salmon River (Sawyers Bar and Forks of Salmon). Named from Konomehoo village of same name on Salmon River. C.H.M.

See Ko-hah'-pah

Ko-ho'-wi-took | Shaste | Shastan

Ko-ho'-wi-took (or O-ho'-we-took), Shaste village on south side of Klamath River where creek comes out (Tosin Cr.? miner), about 2 miles below Chah-hahk'-tok. — C.H.M. To be located exactly.

Kóhso Pah'-to-waht Soo-lah'-te-luk

Kóhso: Polikla name for Pah'-to-waht village on north side mouth of Mad River.-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, U. C. Pubs. Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, p. 188 & map 2, No. 45, May 31, 1920.

Kohuana Yuma

Kohuana: Tribe of Indians on Colorado River.--E. W. Gifford, Clans & Moieties in So. Calif., Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, pp. 156, 157, 1918.

Kohuana: In 1604 the Kohuana were south of the Yuma.-- C. Daryll Forde, Ethnog. Yuma Indians, Univ. Calif. Pubs. p. 103. Dec. 12, 1931.

See also Halchiδoma

Ko-huk'-ke'-nĕ (nah) | Konomehoo | Shastan

• Ko-huk'-ke'-nĕ: Konomehoo name for their village on south side of Salmon River at Red Bank (Shanks). - [illegible].

Kohuou | Pit-kah-che | Yokut

Kohuou: Pitkachi site near Herndon or Sycamore, --Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 484, map opp. 526, 1925. (Kroeber states Pitkachi on South Side of San Joaquin River-- evidently mistake. Should be North Side.)

Koi

Pomoan

Koi. A former Pomo village on Lower Lake id., Lake co., Cal. The island was known to the Indians by the same name. See *Makhelchel.* 721 (S. A. B.)

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 721, 1907

Xō´i (See Koi-e) 'Ham´-fo Pomo

Old village of Pomo, Southeastern dialect, on E slope of small low island called Lower Lake island at extreme S end of Lower lake, the S arm of Clear lake. This was very large village.

Other names of village are: Xō´yi, Ćūta´ūyōmanūk (N Pomo name), Xaūbō´kòlai (E Pomo name), or Xūlī (N Moquelumnan and S Wintun name).

Gibbs calls them "Cho-tan-o-man-as"; Powers says they are not Pomo but Wintun; ~~some~~ call them "Makh´-el-chel" and ~~Powell~~ Slocum Bowen etc. call them Shoat-ow-no-ma-nook. — Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo Indians, 207, 1908.

(over)

Koi: For boundaries.--E. W. Gifford, Pomo Lands on Clear Lake, Hearst Memorial Volume, pp. 87-92, 1923.

Koi: Kroeber, Hdbook. Indians Calif., 232, 1925

See Koī-im-fo

VERSO

N Piute

h' uk'

Koi-aw'-we-ek' (meaning 'salt people?') Shoshonean

Name used by Me'-wuk for the Piute. Name from Koi'-ah salt. Given me by chief of Me'-wuk tribe at West Point, Calaveras Co., Calif.

Koi-yah'-we-yuk

See also Koi'-yu-wăk, Koo-yu-e-wit

Kó-ic Ennesen

Kó-ic: Village of San Antonio Indians. Their own name, meaning 'flag or bulrush'.--H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary, San Antonio Mission, obtained at Jolon, Sept. 28,1884, No. 843, Bureau Ethnology.

ko'ic: J. A. Mason (after Henshaw), Ethnology of Salinan Indians, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 10, No. 4. p. 107, Dec. 14, 1912.

'Ham'-fo

Koi'-im-fo (from Koi-e Island, on which they formerly lived). Pomo Tribe at Lowerlake, Lake Co., Calif. Name for themselves. Their present home is on Cache Creek about 1 mile from (north of) town of Lowerlake. They sometimes call themselves collectively 'Ham-fo, which see. The island they formerly inhabited is near the south end of Clear Lake and is now known as 'Indian Id'. Told me by themselves - cm

See also koi, Shoat-ow-no-ma-nook, xoyi

Koiyo

Chumashan

Koiyo (*Kôi-yo*). A former Chumashan village at Cañada del Coyote, Ventura co., Cal.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 722, 1907

·Koi'-yu-wāk (or Koi-aw'-we-ek) N. Piute Shoshonean

The Northern Mewuk "call the Piute Koi'-yu-wāk or Koi-aw'-we-ek, from their fondness for salt, koi'-ah."--Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p. 344, June 1907.

Note.- This name, Koi-aw'-we-ek, from salt, koi'-ah, bears only a superficial resemblance to Koo-yu'-e-wit, from Koo-yu-e Lucher, or the two are in different languages, as stated on ~~c~~ card. - CHM

See also Koo-yu-e-wit ~~c~~

Ko'-kah-he'-bah Western Monache

·Ko'-kah-he'-bah (Kōk-hēb) (slurred): Tribe formerly in Burr (Burrough) Valley, Fresno County, Calif. from Tollhouse south to nats separating Burr Valley from Watts Valley; east to upper part of Sycamore creek (perhaps only to nts. between Burr Valley and Sycamore creek); west to Black Mt.?

Name of Burr Valley, Yow-ne-kwā'-tah.

Above information obtained by me prior to 1893 or later confirmed by the ·Too-hook'-mutch (and Hoo'-doo-ge'-deh) tell me that the Ko'-kah-he-bah are a different "tribe" from themselves. - CHM (1930).

See also Ko-ko-he'-bah

· Kokaman

Karok

Kokaman. Mentioned by writers between 1851 and 1855 as a Karok village on Klamath r., Humboldt co., Cal. In 1851 the chief's name was said to be Panamonee, but this is probably an error, as Panamenik is the Karok village at Orleans.

Coc-co-man.—McKee (1851) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 161, 1853 (upper Klamath tribe). **Cock-o-mans.**—Ibid., 215 (given as Hupa band). **Coc-ko-nan.**—Ibid., 194 (a Patesick band). **Cok-ka-mans.**—Meyer, Nach dem Sacramento, 282, 1855.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 722 **, 1907**

Note: Yurok name for village of Panamenik at Orleans
= Koomen (Kroeber)

· Kokhuene

Yuman

Mohave name for tribe called by Garces Cajuenches (which see). Kroeber states that while Garces in 1776 found them below the Yuma, he was informed by the Mohave that they afterward lived, associated with the Halchidhoma, on the Colorado above the Yuma and below the Mohave. - Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. ?

look up ref.

Luiseño

Shoshonean

·Kokhwaiu

Diegueño (of San Felipe) name for Luiseño. - Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California, 147, 1907 (probably in Tekumak = Mesa Grande, dialect).

Ko'-ko-chah

Midoo

·Ko'-ko-chah: Name given me by Kow'-wahk for the more recent rancheria on the site of Anthony House [name of the old one being Pahm'-pah-kahn]. Information from old Polly Hamburg and blind Richard Yemie of Nevada City, Nov. 11 & 12, 1928.--Calif.Journ.-

Shoshonean

·Ko-ko'-em-kam (slurred to Ko-kō'm-kam) Serrano

Name used by Mrs. J. V. Rozenyge for the 'Serranos' of the Reservation

Chem

See also Kokomcar

·Ko-ko-he'-bak (slurred Ko-ko-he'b') Western Monache ~~Shoshonean~~ Pinte

Name of place and tribe (or subtribe).

On side of spur of Pine Ridge near Sycamore Creek (between Sycamore Creek and Burr Valley), north of Kings River, Fresno Co., Calif.

Only 6 or 8 left at time of my visit in Oct. 1903.--Chem

The village is about 3 miles NW of Ben Hancock's place on Sycamore Creek and is high up on the mountain side, commanding a fine outlook to the South east. Name pronounced Ko'-ko-hē'b by the Wuksache.

·Ko-ko-he'-ba.- Merriam: Dist. of Indian Tribes in So. Sierra, Science, NS 19, 914, 916, June 17, 1904.

Kokoheba.--Kroeber, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Eth., 4:119, 1907 (after Merriam 1904). Written Kokohiba, Ibid. 120.

See Ko'-kah-he'-bah

Kokoheba

Shoshonean

Kokoheba (*Ko-ko-he′-bă*). The name of a village which has come to be applied to an almost extinct Mono tribe in Burr valley, with one village over the divide, looking into the valley of Sycamore cr., N. of Kings r., Cal.—Merriam in Science, XIX, 916, June 17, 1904.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 722, 1907

Shoshonean

Kokomcar

'Serrano'

One of four distinct idioms ~~of~~ spoken at San Gabriel mission in 1811.— ~~From~~ A Mission Record of ~~the~~ California Indians (1811), a Ms. in Bancroft Library, ed. by Kroeber, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Ethnol., vol. 8, p. 11 May 1908, ~~11.~~

This name is unknown; the ending looks as if the people were Serrano (Ibid, Kroeber's footnote).

Royce writes it Co-com-cah-ra, wh see.

The name appears to me to be same as Ko-kōm-kam, a slurred form of Ko-ko′-em-kam, a name applied to the Serrano :—cum).

Later: It is 'Serrano' — See Co-com-cah-ra, 18 Calif. Treaties 1852; Senate reprint, p. 40, 1905. — cum

See ~~Tolikhuar?~~, Co-com-cah-ra.

[Over]

Kokomcar: Archivo de la Mision de Santa Barbara 1811 or 1812. (Extract, Bancroft Library MS, 7:124, 1876).

[over]

VERSO

Ko-koo'-e Ko'-roo Wintoon

Rancheria

Ko-koo'-e: West side Sacramento River about 3 miles below Colusa.--

Ko'-koo'-kow tah-ahl' Serrano

Too-lol'-min name for New-oo-ah village (now abandoned) on Comanche creek (NE of Tejon Ranchhouse) Kern Co., Calif. Given me by Tejon Too-lol'-min.

·Ko-koo'-nah (or Ko-koo'-nă-che) Yokut

A Yokut ranchería and band in the lower Merced-Mariposa region below the timber. (Given me by Indian Wilson of Merced Falls.) Ko-koo'-nah is name of the ranchería; Koo-koo'-nă-che of its inhabitants. - Cam

See Koo-koo'-nă-che

·Kokopa Yuman

·Spelling of Cocopa. - Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1877, 246, 1877. - Ibid for 1879, 218, 1879. - Ibid for 1880, 228, 1880. - Ibid for 1881, 261, 1881. - Ibid for 1882, 302, 1882. - Ibid for 1883, 226, 1883. - Ibid for 1884, 256, 1884. - Ibid every year to and including Rept. for 1894, 484, 1895.

See also Cocopa, Cucapa, Xáwilkunyavaèi

Kōk-tān Soo-lah'-te-luk

We'-ke village on east side of Humboldt Bay where village of Bayside now is. This seen name. - cm.

[for above location]
Goketen or Koktin: 'Wiyot' place name, "presumably either archaeological or modern village site obtained by Kroeber & Waterman".--L.L.Loud , Ethnogeography & Archaeology of Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 294, 1918. [Loud's name for village on this site is Kōkte',p.273,288]

See also Kōkte', Goketen, Koktin

Kōkte' Soo-lah'-te-luk

Kōkte': "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk] name for a village "situated near the mouth of Jacoby Creek. There were several small plank houses here in 1856."--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, pp. 273, 288, 1918.

Site AL on accompanying map.
[Loud gives Goketen or Koktin as name obtained by Kroeber & Waterman for this site, p. 294.]

See Kōk-tān
See also Goketen, Koktin

Ko-kwan'-nut Shaste Shastan

Ko-kwan'-nut: Small Shaste village on south side of Klamath River about half a mile above mouth of Deer Creek. Now under water from Kopko dam.- C.H.M.

Ko'l-a Athapaskan

Term for Wailaki, in "Yuki proper," that is, in the vicinity of the present Round Valley reservation. Yuki
--Kroeber, Languages of the Coast of Calif. N of San Francisco, Univ. Calif. Publ. Am. Arch. Ethn., IX, No. 3, p. 355, Apr. 29, 1911.

SerWi'-lak-ke

·Ko-lah-ki′ Mah′-to po′-mah Pomoan

·Ko-lah-ki′: Name (meaning '~~Cattail~~ Tule flat') given me by Pomoan Me-tum′-mah (of Little Lake Valley) for summer camp belonging to Sherwood tribe 1 mile above Roses Station (on railroad and county road). On Russell ranch 1-1/2 mile south of Sherwood Valley. Doubtless Barrett's Kulaki on Kul′-le-kow be-dah′ Creek (Curley kow Creek of white man).

See also Kulakai, Ku-lá Kai Po′-mo

·Kol′-lah-mi-am-fo Kulanapo Pomo

Name given me by Lamulahu Koi-im-fo (or H′ram-fo) ~~for~~ "mission tribe" near Kelseyville on west side of Clear Lake, Lake Co., Calif. [= Habbenappo or Kulanapo].

See Kla-mi-am-fo.

Kōlikēme Soo-lah'-te-luk

Kōlikēme: "Wiyot" [Pah-to-waht] name for archaeological site at the mouth and on the north side of Mad River, used in 1850 as a "Wiyot" [Pah-to-waht] village or camp site. Meaning said to be "across the river."--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 286, 1918.

Site 4 on accompanying map.

See also Kidjēhōlin-tin

Kol'-le Kah'-tah-we chum-mi Pomoan

Kol'-le (Kah'-le or Kul'-le): Name given me by Pomoan Kah'-tah-we chum'-mi (of Healdeburg) for their large rancheria, the site of which is covered by the present town of Healdsburg.--

See We-shum' tat'-tah

See also ka' le

Kŏl'-lō

Wintoon

Kŏl'-lō: Name (in their own language) for large Wintu rancheria on Lowden Ranch, south side Trinity River, about 3 miles west of Lewiston. - CHM

Kol'-loos

Wintoon

Pat'win village on east side Sacramento River not far above Sah'-kahs and near present Colusa, which was named after the Indian rancheria.

Told me by Blind Tom of Poosoone.

See Kóroo

See also Colusa, Colusi, Colonse, Corusie, Korusi, l

Kolok Chumashan

Kolok. A former Chumashan village at the old mill in Carpinteria, e. of Santa Barbara, Cal.

K'-â-lâk.--Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A.E., 1884. **Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 723, 1907**

See also K'-â-lâk, Coloc, El Paredon

Kolok Chumashan

Rancheria ~~of~~ near Santa Ynez Mission, Calif.-Taylor, Calif.Farm-er, Vol.XIII, No.11, May 4, 1860.

K,olak.-- Former rancheria on Santa Barbara Channel at the Carpinteria wharf. Spanish spelling given by educated halfbreed to H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. (Henshaw's spelling K'â-lâk).-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Coloc, K'â-lâk, El Paredon

Ko-ló-ko We-shum' tat'tah Pomoan.

·Ko-ló-ko.--Rancheria near Jimtown in Alexander Valley, on E side Russian River, 4½ miles NE of Healdsburg. Regarded as village of O-so-to chummi, formerly (before the Miyakma war) the dominant We-shum' tat'tah band in Alexander Valley. ¶ Not to be confused with another Ko-lo-ko, which is near Echo in the territory of the Yo-buk'-kā-ah tribe.— cum.

· Kolo'ko Pomo

Old village of "Russian River Division" Pomo, Southern dialect, about 2 mi. ESE of Healdsburg.

ETHNO - GEOG. POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 218; Feb. 1908

Barrett refers to ~~another~~ two old villages of same name, one in Alexander Valley (Ibid, 272); ~~the other 170~~ the other near Echo station on Russian River (Ibid 170).

· kolo'kō — Yo-buḱ kā́-ah — Pomo

Old village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Central dialect, near Echo, on Russian river about 2 mi. north of southern boundary of Central dialect area; two places, inhab. at different times: one just north of Echo R.R. station and the other just east, across river.

ETHNO - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 170, Feb. 1908

Barrett gives 2 others of same name, all on or close to Russian River. - Ibid 218, 272.

· Kolo'kò — Pomo ~~Yuki~~

Old village of ~~"Main Wappo Area"~~, in Alexander Valley, Southern Pomo ~~dialect name, indef. located.~~ Prob. on NE bank of Russian river and about 3 1/2 mi. NE of Lyttons station. From ko'lo, mortar basket, and kō, long.

Arch & Eth.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 272, Feb. 1908

Barrett locates another village of same name about 2 miles ESE of Healdsburg (Ibid 218). Are they the same?

Also still another See also p. 170

Ko-ló-ko chum-mi Yo-buk-kā-ah band. Pomoan

·Ko-ló-ko chum-mi: Name given me by Pomoan Mah-kah-mo chum-mi of Cloverdale for Yo-buk-kā-ah band at Echo, who they say talk the Hopland language.--

Not to be confused with O-so-to chum-mi village of same name (Ko-lo-ko) at Jimtown in Alexander Valley on Russian River.--

See also Kolókō

·Kol-ó-kum-nōm To-chil-pe ke-ah-hahng Athapaskan

·Kol-ó-kum-nōm: Name given me by Round Valley 'Yuke' for Kahto tribe (=To-chil-pe ke-ah-hahng).--

K!ōlōlaxa — Pomo

Old camp site of Pomo, Southeastern dialect, on S shore of strait connecting main body of Clear lake with East and Lower lakes, and very short distance W of northeastern projection of the peninsula. From k!ōlō, mortar stone, la, ?, and xa, water. ~~Site~~ Used as fish camp.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth., vol. 6, 209, Feb. 1908

Ko-lo´-ma — Mi-doo stock

~~Tribe~~ Band at Coloma, El Dorado Co. , Calif.
Powers, Tribes of Calif. p 315, 1877.

Verified by several Nisenan Indians.

Koloma.-- Powell, after Romero, Linguistic Families, p.100, 1891.

Koloma Midu

Koloma. A division of the Nishinam, at Coloma, between American r. and the s. fork of Yuba r., in Eldorado co., Cal.

Colomas.--Powers in Overland Mo., XII, 21, 1874.

Ko-ló-ma.--Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 315, 1877. **Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 723, 1907**

Kó-lo-mah-le Kah-chi-ah Pomoan

Kó-lo-mah-le: Kahchiah Village formerly at Cazadero.-- Cam

·Ko-lo'-ne

Mewan

Mokozumne ranchuria on plain south east of Cosumnes River. Told me by Blind Tom of Poo-soo-ne.

Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p.349, June 1907.

Kolpopo

Yokut

·Kolpopo: ~~Mentioned as~~ Paleuyami village [Paleuyami--tribe formerly on Poso Creek, Tulare Co. (Kroeber)]. --A. H. Gayton Ghost Dance of 1870 in South-Central Calif., p. 61, 1930.

Ko'-lum-fo. Win Wintoon

Name given me by Lamerlake Koi-im-fo (or H'ram-fo) for Cache Creek tribe.) ~~apparently the Win of Cafay Valley near Ramsey, and~~

(Later: for Win tribe at Chenposel at so end Long Valley, at junction of Long Valley Cr. with N.Fk. Cache Creek. - Cram.

Kolus Ko'-roo Wintoon

Kolus: L.A.Dorrington. Indian agent. Mention only.--
Chico [Calif.] Enterprise, March 9,1927.

See Ko'-roo
See also Colus.

Cahuilla

Kolwovakut

Shoshonean

kolwovakut: One of two Mt. Cahuilla villages at Old Santa Rosa in a fork of Rockhouse Canyon. Other called Kēwel. --W. D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., p. 146.
May 28, 1929.

Komacho

Pomoan

Komacho (*Ko-ma'-cho*). A name applied by Powers (Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 172, 1877) to the Pomo living in Rancheria and Anderson valleys, Mendocino co., Cal., and said by him to have been derived from the name of their captain. The people living in these two valleys belonged to two different dialectic groups and in aboriginal times had no particular common interests. The connection of the two is probably entirely subsequent to white settlement. (S. A. B.)

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 723-4, 1907

Ko-ma'- cho Pomo

Tribe in Rancheria and Anderson valleys, Calif.
Powers, Tribes of Calif., p 172, 1877 (named for their chief)
Spelled Comacho by Bancroft
See also Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 178 ft. note, 1908 (Kōmat'cō).
Barrett restricts band to Anderson valley.

Komácho: "Komácho (Anderson and Rancheria Valleys)".-- Powell.
Linguistic Families, p.88, 1891. [Tribe of Kulanapan family.]

See also Comacho.

Ko-man'-no Mohinean

Chemeweve name for 'Cahuilla' (= Kah'-we-sik'-tem).
Told me by Chemeweve man in Dec. 1912.-Cam.

Ko-man-tsu Shoshonean

"Ko-man-tsu, Comanche."- Letter of Maj. J. W. Powell to Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, quoted in Amer. Nat., Vol. XI, No. 3, March 1877.

Kómbatuash Modok Lutuamian

Cave dwellers. A mixed race in the Lava Bed caves.- Gatschet, Ind. Language, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 165, 1877.

See also Combatwash, Cumbatwas.

Ko'mbo (or Kom'-bo) Yana

Name used by Dixon for Yana. - Northern Maidu, 124, 206, 1905.

Kom'-bo, Powers, Tribes of Calif. 277, 1877. (Formerly on Mill & Deer Creeks, now west of Mill Creek Meadows. Only 5 left.)

Kombo: J.W.Powell. Notice of J.Curtin's linguistic researches in Northern Calif.-- 6th Ann.Rept.Bur.Eth. for 1884-85:xxxvii, 1888. (mentions "Nosa and Kombo language").

Kombo.--"The 'Kombo' of Powers are the people who call themselves Yahi."--T. T. Waterman, The Yana Indians, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 13, pp. 37-38, 1918.

Kōm-chah-bó'-chah-le Kahchiah Pomoan

Kōm-chah-bó'-chah-le: Kahchiah name for their former village on ridge back of Fisks Mill. Told me by members of tribe.-Cam

Kōōmtcōbō' tcalī: former ~~village~~ camp site 2-1/2 mi N of Fisks Mill--Barrett 1908 (238)

See also koomtcobōtcalī

Kom-dōt 'Ham-fo Pomoan

· Kom-dōt, Kah-mah-dōt, Kahm-dōt: Hamfo Village on island of same name on west side of north end of Lower Lake near east base of Mount Konokti.-- Cam

kamdot, or lemakma or kaūgūma: "Eastern Pomo" [Shé-kum] names.--Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 206, 1908.

See also Lim-mahk-mah bah-dun, lémakma, kaūgūma,

Luiseno

·Kome

Luiseño name for San Marcos, San Diego Co.- Shoshonean Dialects of Calif., 147, 1907.

See also Panak're.

Komkak

Komkak.-- W J McGee (quoting "Pinart MS, 1879"): 17th Ann.Rept.Bur. Eth.for 1895-96: p.129, 1898.

See also Seri, Kmike, Kunkaak, Koonkat

Kōm-le Pomoan

Kōm-le: Tribe and rancheria formerly located on ground now covered by northern part of city of Ukiah. Stephen Knight, a trustworthy Yokiah Indian, was told by an old Yokiah woman (Mother-in-law of Dan Scott, a Lah-tā of Yorkville) that many years ago [several hundred years ago, Knight thinks] the Kōm-le occupied the northern part of Yokiah Valley, including present site of Ukiah and the asylum at Talmage. They quarreled with the Yokiah and were driven out of the valley, crossing the mountains to the east and settling in Scott Valley, Lake Co. Some of the old people say the Kōm-le established themselves on the narrow flat between Blue Lakes and Cold Creek [but this was in the territory of the Ki-yow'-bah-ch tribe]. Knight does not believe this. Where the Kōm-le came from "no one knows".

Stephen Knight adds, "They spoke a language half Yokiah and half Calpella [=Mah-soo'-tah-ki'-ah]. -Cum

See also Komli, Kōm li, Cum-le-bah, 'Scott's Valley tribe'

kō'mlī Pomo

Old camp site of "Lake Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, in Eight-mile valley at head of Scott's creek, about 3 mi. north-northeast of Red mountain. From kōm, soda spring, and lī, there.

Slocum, Bowen & Co.'s Cum-le-bah, "a tribe in upper end of Scott's valley" (Lake County, p. 35), probably originated here.

ETHNO. GEOG. POMO.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 158, Feb. 1908

Old village of same name at Ukiah. Ibid 137-138.

See also Cum-le-bah

Komli Pomoan

Komli: "The Komli group in the north end of Ukiah Valley fought the Yokaia-pomo...of the south end and was worsted." "The Komli people as a whole ... left their village, journeyed up the East Fork to Blue Lakes, and finally settled in Scott Valley." -- Kroeber, Handbook Indians Calif. pp.235-236; 1925

Komli: "The small tribe of Komli people...drifted into the upper part of Scott's valley.....we shall refer to them as 'the Scott's valley tribe'".--Loeb, Pomo Folk-ways, p. 207, 1926. Also pp. 234, 280

See Kōm-le

See also kōmlī, Cum-le-bah, "Scott's valley tribe"

kō'mlī

Pomo

old village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, just north of limits of Ukiah and 1/2 mi. north of court-house square; ~~mesa, 1/2 mi. or more wide, from river bottom to foot-hills~~; on slope from mesa's edge to river bottom is spring; village was just west of spring.

From kōm, soda spring, and lī, there; kūbū'kbūl-kēya in Central dialect.

ETHN - GEOG POMO, 137

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 138, 1908, Feb.

Old camp site of same name in Eight-mile Valley at head of Scott creek about 3 miles NNE of Red Mt. - Gifford, 158.

Ko'-mo

Midoo

Ko'-mo: Name applied by Kow'-wahk of Nevada City to Sacramento ~~(River or Valley?)~~ tribe. Information from: Mrs. Anna Barron of French Corral, Sept. 27-28, 1928; and old Polly Hamburg and blind Richard Yemie of Nevada City, Nov. 11 & 12, 1928.--Calif.Journ.-

Prob. Poo-soo'-ne

Kōmōhmemūtkūyū´k — Yuki

Old village of Huchnom dialect, on N bank of South Eel river about 3 mi. above John Day's. Village was on what is known as Lowder's flat, a short distance below confluence of Buckner creek.

called Cō´nba, by Northern Pomo. ~~dialect name.~~

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 259, Feb. 1908

Ko-mong-gahk — Midoo

Ko-mong-gahk: Name applied by Kow´-wahk of Nevada City to Nissenan tribe of Colfax region and Yankee Jim. Information from: Mrs. Anna Barron of French Corral, Sept.27-28, 1928; and old Polly Hamburg and blind Richard Yemie of Nevada City, Nov.11 & 12, 1928.--Calif.Journ. - CHM

·Kom-pom-pa-sah Mew'-wah Mewan

Small village on north side Yosemite Valley only a little below Hah-ki'-ah, and also south of Three Brothers, or under the talus slope of the canyon immediately west of Three Brothers. - Cam.

·Ko'-ne or Kon'-ne Me-wuk

Name used by ~~Ti'~~ southern Nis-se-non for the northern Me'-wuk, who live between Middle & South Forks Cosumnes. I have heard them apply the name to the Northern Me'-wuk indiscriminately (in Calaveras and Amador counties). - Cam

Spelled by Satiacht Cawnee, wh see.

Merriam. - Dist. & Classification of Mewan Stock, Am. Anthropologist NS IX, 344, 1907. (By typographic error - the proof not being submitted to author - the words Ko'-ne or Kon'-ne were printed "Ko'-ne u Kon'-ne"! Corrected, Ibid NS X, 356, 1908.

Also pronounced Kon'-nă, ~~and~~ Kon'-nā.

Printed Koni in Handbook.

See also Kon'-ne, Kă-ne, Kă-ni.

Ko'-ne-u-kon'-ne (misprint for Ko'-ne or Kon'-ne) Mewan

Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p.344, June 1907.

"For Ko'-ne-u-kon'-ne read Ko'-ne or Kon'-ne."—Merriam, Corrections Concerning California Indians, Amer. Anthropologist, NS X, p.356, June 1908.

Kōn-hom tat'-tah We-shum tat'-tah Pomoan

Kōn-hom tat'-tah: "Guerneville band and rancheria of our tribe". Told me by Henry Maximilian (Kah'-tah-we chum'-mi).-- CHM

·Koni

Mewan

Koni. A division of the Miwok s. of Cosumnes r., in Amador and Eldorado cos., Cal.

Cawnees.—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 456, 1874. **Kâ'-ni.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 349, 1877. **Koni.**—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1906.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 725, 1907

See Ko'ne

·Konkau See Konkow

Midu

Konkau (*Kō'yōang káui*, 'valley earth'). A formerly populous division of the Maidu, living in Butte co., Cal., in the valley of Concow cr., a tributary of the w. branch of Feather r. They are now on Round Valley res., Mendocino co., and numbered 171 in 1905.

Cancons.—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 505, 1878. **Cancow.**—Ind. Aff. Rep., 313, 1874. **Caw-Caw.**—Ibid., 1867, 111, 1868. **Con-Con's.**—Ibid., 75, 1870. **Con-Cous.**—Ibid., 1867, 121, 1868. **Con-Cow.**—Ibid., 1863, 93, 1864. **Cou-cows.**—Ibid., 1864, 119, 1865. **Cow-Cow.**—Ibid., 130, 1868. **In'shin.**—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1903 (modern Yuki name). **Kănkau.**—Curtin, MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1885. **Onocows.**—Ind. Aff. Rep., 12, 1865 (misprint). **Ooncows.**—Ibid., 112.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 725, 1907

·Kon'-kau (Kon-kow) Mi-doo stock

Village in Concow valley, Butte Co., Calif.

Powers, Tribes of Calif., p 282, 1877. (Vocab, Ibid 588-596)

Name generally applied to band from Concow Valley, most of whom were removed to Round Valley Reservation, Mendocino County, in

·Konkau. - Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1877, 246, 1877. - Ibid for 1879, 218, 1879. - Ibid for 1880, 228, 1880. - Ibid for 1881, 261, 1881. - Ibid for 1882, 302, 1882. - Ibid for 1883, 226, 1883. - Ibid for 1884, 256, 1884. [and continued every year as 'official' spelling to + including] Rept. for 1899, 530, 1899 [changed to Concow in Rept. for 1900, 602, 1900].

"Konkau (Concow)": Given as 'Pujunan' tribe by A. E. Chamberlain in article on North American Indians, Encycl. Brit., Vol. 14, p. 462, 1910.

See also Concow.

·Konkaus Midu

"The Konkaus of Maidu stock, who lived back of Chico." --F.B. Washington, Notes on Northern Wintun Inds., ~~(reprint from~~ Jour. Amer. Folk-Lore, XXII, 92, Jan.-Mar. 1909~~)~~, ~~pp. 92, 93~~.

See Kon-kow

See also Concow

Konkaw: Alternative spelling for Concow. Said to mean "plain or place of level earth".--Evelyn Hendricks in Oroville Mercury-Register, Dec.3,1930.

See Kon-kow
See also: Concow

Kon'-ne (Same as Ko'-ne, which see) Me-wuk stock
Name given by Southern Nesenon to northern Me'-wuk. - cm
Given me also as Kon'-nā - cm.

See also Ko-ne, kă-ne, ka-ni

K'ono-ilkin Yauelmani Yokut

K'ono-ilkin ("water's fall"): Yauelmani place name on Kern River.--Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 482, 1925.

K'ono-ilkin Yokut

K'ono-ilkin: Site at Kern Falls "to which place... they [the Paleuyami], as well as the Yauelmani of the valley, appear to have come".--Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 479, map opp. 526, 1925.

Ko'-no-me'-hoo Konomeho Shastan

or Ko-no-me'-ho

· Ko'-no-me'-hoo: Shastan tribe on Salmon River; their name for themselves. Of the two members of the tribe from whom I obtained material, the man, Fred Kearney, always gave the name as Konomehoo, while the woman, Mrs. Hugh Grant, invariably gave it Konomeho. Called Ko-hah'-pah-soo'-ish by the Shaste (from the village Ko-hah'-pah on Salmon River); and Mah'-soo-ar'-rah by the Karok. First visited by me in 1898. Visited by Dixon in 1903, and mentioned as practically extinct. Full vocabulary obtained by me in 1919 and 1921.— C.H.M.

See also Ko-hah'-pah-soo-ish, Mah'-soo-ar'-rah, Konomihu

· Konomihu (Konome'hoo) Shastan

A Shastan tribe formerly living at Forks of Salmon, Trinity Co., Calif. — Roland Dixon, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. XVIII Pt. V, 385, 495-498, July 1907.

"The area occupied by the Konomi'hu extended, from the Forks, some 7 miles up the South Fork, and 5 miles up the North Fork, of the Salmon River. They lived for the most part in a single village on the right bank of the South Fork, a few hundred yards above the Forks itself" — Ibid p. 495. Vocabulary, Ibid 497-498.

Linguistic discussion by Dixon in "Linguistic Relationships within the Shasta-Achomawi Stock", Memoires XV Congres des Americanistes tenu a Quebec, Sept. 1906; Quebec 1907.

See also Dixon, Am. Anthropologist, vol. VII, 214, April-June, 1905. Also, Handbook Am. Indians, Pt. 1, p. 725, 1907.

Konomihu

Shastan

Konomihu. A subsidiary tribe of the Shasta, living at the forks of Salmon r., Siskiyou co., Cal., extending 7 m. up the s. fork and 5 m. up the N. fork. Their language is very divergent from that of the main body of Shasta. (R. B. D.)

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 725, 1907

Kon-tels'-be | Kah'-to | Athapaskan

Kon-tels'-be: Former To-chil'-pe ke'ah-hahng village in northern part of Long Valley (on James White's place). Told me by Bill Rey, a full blood To-chil'-pe ke'ah-hahng.--

Koo-bahch'-mo-e — We'-shah' chum'-mi — Pomoan

Koo-bahch'-mo-e: Village near S bank Rockpile Creek at junction with Gualala River.-- CHM

kūbahmōi: Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 224, Feb. 1908.

Kubahmoi ("Rockpile"): Loeb, Pomo Folkways, 244, 1926.

See also kūbahmōi, not Kubahmoi, Loeb.

Koo-chā'-al-le — Yokut

Tribe (now extinct) formerly on Kings River between Centerville and the mouth of Mill Creek. Language nearly same as Cho-e-nim-ne. Told me by Wuksache. - CHM

See also Kocheyali

Fly Ranch People

· Koo-chah-be Yah-waht-te neu-ma — Piute

Name for the Mono Paiutes used by the Bishop Creek Paiutes. - C.H.M.

See also Koo-tzah'-be kud-dy dik-ka.

Written also Cozaby Pah-Utes.

Koo-ches'-ches — Shaste — Shastan

· Koo-ches'-ches: Shaste name for their village on north side of Klamath River at mouth of Fall Creek. - C.H.M.

See also Kutsastsus

"Koo-che-ta-kers, or Buffalo-eaters" Shoshonean

One of the 8 divisions of the Comanche tribe in Texas, classed and named by themselves.--Robt.S.Neighbors, in Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, II, 128, 1852.

(Spelled Koo-chi-ta-ku elsewhere on same page.)

See also Koo-chi-ta-ku, Koolsatik-ara, ? Cools-on-tick-ara

? Castcha-techka

Koo-chi-ta-ku Shoshonean

A Comanche tribe in Texas.--Robert S.Neighbors, in Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, II, 128, 1852.

See also Koo-che-ta-kers, Koolsatik-ara, Cools-on-tick-ara

·Koo-koo'-nah-che Yokut

Inhabitants of Kookoo'nah ranchería on lower Merced River 1½ mile below Snelling. The name is in their own language (same as Hawktchumne). Told me by Merced Wilson.

Sometimes written Coconoon.

See also Kookoo'nah, Coconoon, Coconūn

Koo-kwah-re'-kah Shaste Shastan

·Koo-kwah-re'-kah: Shaste name for their village on north side of Klamath River at mouth of Jenny Creek.-Cam.

Koo-lah' 'hlab'-be Wintoon

·Koo-lah' 'hlab'-be: Choo-hel'-mem-sel name for their village on Little Stony Creek, 5½ miles SW of junction with Indian Creek. Told me by members of tribe.--CHM

Located on South side of highland of Little Stony Creek approximately 2½ miles WNW of junction of Big and Little Stony Creeks.- CHM.

See also KūlaLabe

Koo-lan'-nă'-po Koo'-lan-nă-po Pomoan

·Koo-lan'-nă'-po: Tribe of Clear Lake Pomo in western part of Big Valley, south of main body of Clear Lake and west of Adobe Creek.--CHM

Essentially same name used by themselves and by the northern Clear Lake tribes.

See also Kula-napo, 'Hulanapo, KūLánapo, Calanapo, "Water Lily Tribe" Kuhlanapo

Kool'-che-char'-roo Wintoon

Kool'-che-char'-roo: Name (in their own language) for big Wintu rancheria with sweat house, on north side Trinity River at mouth of Oregon Gulch. - Cam

Kool-mĕh Midoo

Kool-mĕh (or Koo'-loo): Rancheria on Feather River east or northeast of Gridley and only a little north of Bo'-kah at Gridley Bridge. The people were friends with the Mitchōpdo. Told me by Jack Frango, full-blood Mitchopdo.

Koo'-loo Midu

Midu rancheria on N side Yuba River below Tom'-chaw.
Told me by Blind Tom of Poo-soo'-ne. - Cam.
Not to be confused with village of same name on Feather River north of Gridley.

Koo'-loo Midoo

Koo'-loo (or Kool-meh); Rancheria on Feather River east or northeast of Gridley and only a little north of Bo'-kah. The people were friends with the Mitchōpdo. Told me by Jack Frango, full-blood Mitchōpdo.--Cam
Not to be confused with rancheria of same name on Yuba River.

Koo'-loo-te Me'-wah (= middle Me'wuk) Me'-wuk.

Ranchería formerly whole town of Sonora now ab, in Tuolumne Co., Calif. (Told me by Indian Wilson of Merced Falls). - Cam also called He-le-oo. - Merriam, Dict. + Classification of Mewan Stock, Am. Anthropologist NS IX, 345, 1907.

Koolsatik-ara Shoshonean

"Koolsatik-ara, Buffalo-Eaters", a tribe of Utah Territory. --Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, I, 522 (population table), 1851.

Given as a division of the Comanche of Texas by Neighbors, Ibid, II, 128, 1852.

See also Koo-che-ta-kers, Cools-on-tick-ara, Koo-chi-ta-ku

Koo'-mah-hah-mah-tōk Shaste Shastan

Koo'-mah-hah-mah-tōk: Shaste name for their village on north side of Klamath River opposite mouth of Bogus Creek
- Cam

Koo'-mă-nŏ Nōm'-lak'-ke Wintoon

Koo'-mă-nŏ: Name given me by Round Valley 'Yuke' for Nōm' lak'-ke (of Paskenta region and south).---Cam

Pronounced Koom'-naw by 'Yuke' girl in Dec. 1912.---Cam

Ko''omen Karokan

Ko''omen: Polikla name for Karok town near Orleans Bar.--
T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, U. C. Pubs. Ethnol.,
Vol. 16, No. 5, p. 188 & Map 2, No. 31, May 31, 1920.

Note: The present Karok name for their village at this place
is Pah-nahm'-neek; its old name is E-ke-rik'-e-rā-en. - CHM

See Pah-nahm'-neek.

·Koom-i'-ne or Kōm'-i'-ne Mew'-wah Mewan

Largest and most important village in Yosemite Valley,
situated on north side on delta of Yosemite Creek just
below Yosemite Fall (Cho'-luk), and extending southwest-
erly at base of the talus slope under the towering
cliffs about 3/4 mile, reaching almost or quite to
Three Brothers (Haw'-hawk). Old Chief Tenaya had a
large earth covered ceremonial house (Hang'-e) by a big
oak tree in this village. The Government soldiers
stationed in the Valley took possession of the site
and established their camp there in 1907, forcing the
Indians out. - CHM.

See also Coominee

Koom-naw Nōm'-lak-ke Wintoon

Yuke (of ~~Round Valley~~ Oo-kofnōm) name for Nōm'lak'-ke
Told me by Uke girl in Dec. 1912. - comm.

See also Kumnom-

~~Kōō~~mtcōbō'tcalī (Kah-chi'-ah (Ko-ōm-cho-bo'-chah-lē) Pomo

Old camp site of "River Division" Pomo, Southwestern dialect, near summit of ridge just W of main branch of Gualala river, and about 2 1/2 mi. nearly due N of Fisk's Mills.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch & Eth. vol. 6, 238, Feb. 1908

See Kōm-chah-bó-chah-le

Koonkat Serian

Koonkat: G. Dallas Hanna states that Tiburon, the largest island of the Gulf of Calif. "is the home, for a portion of each year of the Seri or Koonkat Indians who visit it for hunting and fishing".-- G. Dallas Hanna, The 1921 Expedition of the California Academy of Sciences to the Gulf of Calif., Science, Vol. 55, p. 306, March 24, 1922.

See also Komkak, Kunkaak, Kmike, Seri, Ceres, Zeris, Tepocas, Tiburones

Olayome

Koo-noo-la-ka-koi (meaning a coyote) Me-wuk stock

Tribe in Coyote Valley (east of Middletown), Lake Co., Calif. Palmer's History of Napa & Lake Counties, Calif. Pub. by Slocum Bowen & Co., San Francisco (Lake Co. pp36, 37) ,1881.

Name in language of Hoo-lä-nap'-po (the tribe at Lakeport on Clear Lake). Also quoted by Barrett, Eshna-Reg. Cons, 317, 1908.

See Olayome

Ko-ool'-im-fo

Wintoon

Ko-ool'-im-fo (Ko-oo'-lum-fo): Name used by 'Ham'-fo of Lower Lake for tribe in Morgan Valley (Win).--CHM

Koo'-pah

Koo'-pah

Mohinerjan Shoshonean

Tribe in Warner Valley, southern California. Their name for themselves. (Pronounced both Ko'-pah and Koo'-pah by the neighboring Cahuilla.) More specifically, the name is that of the village of Agua Caliente (at the Hot Springs in Warner Valley), though used in a broader sense to include the inhabitants of Puerta Cruz (N'yel-lel-vah). ~~and San Ysidro~~. But a young Koo'-pah girl from Agua Caliente insists that the Indians of the other villages - Puerta Cruz and San Ysidro - speak different dialects. The Indians of these 3 villages were in 190 removed by the Government — most of them taken to Pala. — CHM.

See also Kupa

Koo'-roo-tah-tah'-gah Shaste Shastan

· Koo'-roo-tah-tah'-gah: Shaste name for their village known as 'Little Shasta rancheria' and 'Table Rock rancheria' at Little Shasta village--"up by Table Rock." Name same as that of Table Rock. - C.H.M.

See Kwe'-roo-tah-tah-gah

Koor'-took Shaste Shastan

· Koor'-took: Shaste name for their village on east side of Scott Valley about 4 miles above Ft. Jones. Mrs. Ruff was raised there but afterward lived at Ip'-sahch-wah-kow'. - C.H.M.

Koo-shah'-dah-no Pomoan

Koo-shah'-dah-no: Former rancheria of Dan-no'-kah Pomo on west side of Upper Lake just north of the Soda Spring.--

Koos'-ke (Ko^{ch}'-kshe?) Bet'-tōl' Athapaskan

Koos'-ke (Ko^{ch}-kshe?): Very large rancheria and band ("hundreds of people") of Bet'-tōl' (=Mat-tōl') tribe formerly on Koosky (or Cooskie) Creek near coast about 3 miles SE of Punta Gorda lighthouse. Told me by old Joe Duncan, full blood Bet'-tōl'.--

See also Kush-kish, Coaski, Cooskey

Koos-taht' soo-ish Shaste Shastan

Koos-taht' soo-ish (or Kōs-taht-soo-ish): Shaste name for the inhabitants of Kōs'-tah rancheria at Yreka, and also used in broader sense for all the people of Yreka Valley. Cam.

See also Kōs'-tah

Koos'-tam Cahuilla Shoshonian

Tribe or subtribe of Cahuilla whose territory extended from a little west of San Bernardino, and from Riverside, eastwardly to Beaumont at the summit of San Gorgonio Pass, where they met the ~~Mahl'-ke~~ (or Wah'-ne-ke-tam). West of the San Bernardino-Riverside country they met the "Gabrielenos" [= Tongvā'], and on south their territory abutted against that of the Luiseno. — Told me by Cahuilla chief Leonicio Lugo. - Cam.

This tribe was reduced to a remnant in 1862 by an epidemic of small pox (Lugo).

Tribe same as Yu-ki'-pam (called Yukipam by Mahl'ke & Morongo). - Cam.

[Lugo's Koostam were carried too far West. Now generally known as Yukipa (= Yukipam).

See Yukipa

· Koo-tah'-tah: Shaste name for their village on flat on south side of Klamath River, a little west of mouth of Shasta River. - [illegible]

· Koo-tă-nuk-kă See Ă-koo-tă-nuk-kă Me'-wuk stock

Village near Vallicito, Calaveras Co.

See Ă-gooz-ă-nuk-ka, Ă-koo-tă-nuk-ka.

Koo-tat'-soo | Shaste | Shastan

·Koo-tat'-soo: Shaste name for their village on north side of Klamath River 3 miles below mouth of Shasta River: Cam.

·Kootep

Yurok

Kootep (*Ko'-o-tep*). A Yurok village on lower Klamath r., Cal., near Klamath bluffs.—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1905.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 725, 1907

See Ko''-tep'

Koo'tep Polikla

Koo'tep: Polikla name for their village on north side of Klamath River, between Pek-wahn' and Waw-tek'hoo.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, map p 9, 1925

Hohochitding: Hoo-pah name.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, 1925

See Kaw-tep
See also Cortep, Qo'tep, Hohochitding,

Koo-ter-rah'-kah Shaste Shastan

Koo-ter-rah'-kah: Shaste name for their village about 5 miles south of Yreka (about half a mile south of Hah-nā-pōch and one mile west of Cho-pahn'-nā).-

Koo'-tse tah-ho'-ve See Tōl-chin'-ne Piute

Ham-me-nat name for Tōl-chin'-ne rancheria at mouth of Tejon Canyon, 5 miles NE of Tejon ranchhouse, Kern Co., Calif. Given me by Tejon Hammenat.

See Tolchinne

Koot-soo-wĕ'-sik Soo-lah'-te-luk

We'-ke village on east side of Humboldt Bay where Bucksport now is. (Present rancheria on old site). Their own name. - Chm.

See also KutsërwaLik , KutsoweLik

'Koot-tă-nuk-ka (or Ă-goot-ta-nuk-ka) Mewan

Middle Mewuk village 2 miles west of Vallecito.—Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p.345, June 1907.

tr ?

Koo-tzah'-be dik-kă kud-dy Piute

Name for Mono Lake Piutes used by Pyramid Lake Piutes. Named from Koo-tzah-be or Koo-chah'-be, the small aquatic fly larvae of the Lake, used largely for food.

See also Koo-chah'-be-ah Wah'-te-neu'ma, Cozaby Pah-Utes,

·Koo-ú-e-wit (See Koo-ú-e-weets-ĕ-kud-dy) Piute

See also Cooyuweeweit

·Koo-u-wit-kud-dy (or Koo-ú-e-weets-ĕ-kud-dy) Piute

Truckee Piutes. Name for themselves and for the Pyramid Lake Piute — all of whom are the same people. Told me by themselves.

Kooy

Kooy: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Escooy

See also Escooy

Koo-yā'-ye Olamentko Me'-wuk stock

Name in language of Putah creek O-lā'-yum-me for Bodega Bay {Olamentke / Hoo-koo-e-ko. Given me by Putah creek Indian. — Cam

The name means old woman.

Shoshonean
Piute

Koo-yu-e-weets-ĕ-kud-dy N Piute

Pyramid Lake, Nevada, Piutes - name for themselves. This tribe extends south from Pyramid Lake to Wadsworth and westerly along Truckee River to Reno, where it meets the Washoe. Given me by themselves - and seems to be the proper name for the tribe. Often shortened to Koo-u'-e-wit. (From Koo-yu-e or Koo-e-yu-e, Sucker, meaning Sucker eaters. - C.H.M.

Coo'yuweeweit. Stephen Powers, who visited the Piute Reservation at Pyramid Lake in 1875, says: "In their own language this branch of them is known as 'Coo'yuweeweit', from coo'yuwee, a species of sucker which formerly constituted their principal food supply." - Smithsonian Rept. for 1876, 449-450, 1877.
Powers states: "The line between the Piutes and the California Indians was near the north end of Honey Lake". - Ibid, 451.

Koo-yú-kah-che Mew'wah Me'-wuk

Mewwah Rancheria and band 3 miles above Merced Falls, in foothills. (Told me by Merced Falls Wilson). - C.H.M.

Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p.346, June 1907.

Koo-yu-illik Toom'-nah Yokut

Koo-yu-illik (Sulphur water): Place & ranchería at Ft. Miller on San Joaquin River. From old Lakmit, obtained by F.F. Latta (1930).

Koo-yu-we dik-kah (or dah-kah) Piute

Name used by Mono Lake Piutes for Pyramid Lake Piutes. Given me by Mono Lake Piutes. See also Koo-yu-e-weets-e-kud-dy.

·Ko-pā (Ko-pĕ and Co-peh): The Capay Valley branch of the 'Klet-sel (or 'Klet-win) tribe reached easterly in foothills to within short distance of line running southeasterly just west of Hershey, Dunnigan, and Zamora (Blacks). Also, following course of Cache Creek their last rcha. was only a little east of Esparto. They did not quite reach Madison (but other Indians think they did). Information from Wm. Benjamin, old Patwin.--Calif. Journ., p.48, Sept.16, 1928.—CHM

Ko-pĕ (or Ko-pā): Name of old rcha. half a mile south of present Postoffice Brooks, which is on a knoll on east side of road in Capay Valley midway between Guinda and Capay--or 1/3 of distance from Capay to Rumsey.

The old village Ko-pĕ was in north end of the big flat expansion of valley just below Brooks P.O. From it doubtless came name of valley--Capay (called Maw'-so by 'Klet Indians). Information from old Indian woman 'Julia'

(over)

Luiseno-Cahuilla

·Ko-pa See Gupa

Cahuilla name for village of Agua Caliente tribe in Warner Valley. — Barrows, Ethnobotany of the Cahuilla Indians, 34, 1900.

The Cahuilla of Palm Springs gave me the same (which I write ·Ko'-pah). — CHM.

See Gupa and Ko'-pah, Koo'-pah.

and 'Klet Indians now working at Boneface ranch. -- This is important as determining the source of the name Copeh, the base of the so-called Copehan Family, now called Wintoon.--Calif.Journ., p.46, Sept.15, 1928.-cam

VERSO

See Shoshonean

Ko'-pah

Koo'-pah

Cahuilla name for Agua Caliente village in Warner Valley. Told me by Cahuilla at Palm Springs. - Cam

This is the "Agua Caliente No. 1" of the Indian Office.

The Cahuilla sometimes pronounce it Koo'-pah, as do the Koo'-pah themselves. - Cam

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kópbūtū

Ki-yow'-bah^ch

Pomoan

kópbūtū: "Eastern dialect" name for homtcati, old village 3/4 mi. N of Tule Lake.--Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 155-156, Feb. 1908.

Another village of same name south of main body of Clear Lake Between Cole and Kelsey Creeks.--Ibid 278

See also Homtcati, Hom'-cha-te.

· Kō´pbūtū — Yuki?

Pomo name for Øld camp site of "Clear Lake Wappo Area", ~~Pomo dialect name,~~ (a summer camp of Li´leek) between Cole and Kelsey creeks ~~and~~ about 100 yds. from their present junction.

From kōp, nettle, and bū´tū, knoll.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 278, Feb. 1908

Another village of same name 3/4 mile north of Tule Lake (west of Upperlake) belonging to Northern dialect Pomo, Lake division (Ibid, 155-156).

·Ko-pe´ — Win — Wintoon

Win tribe on Puta Creek [probably in what is now Napa Co.]. — Powell (who changed spelling from Cop-eh´ of Gibbs) in Powers, Tribes of Calif. 519, 521-529 vocab., 1877.

Written "Kopean or Wintun" as a stock name by Mason. - Smithsonian Report for 1886, Pt. 1, 206, 1889.

See also Cop-eh´.

"Kopean or Wintun" Wintoon

Stock name used by Mason. - Smithsonian Report for 1886, Pt. 1, 206, 1889.

Ko'-pitch-ke Konomehoo Shastan

Ko'-pitch-ke: Konomehoo name for their village on south side of South Fork Salmon River at mouth of Henry Bill Creek, half a mile above Te'-po-i. The only Konomehoo rancheria still inhabited (1919). - C.A.M.

Koppa Poliklan

Koppa: Name given on Randall's unpublished map of Del Norte Co. (1866) for village on Klamath River at mouth of Tarup Creek.-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. 206, 208, May 31, 1920.

Koquilth or Kowilth Wishosk

Tribe near Humboldt Bay.

Gibbs in Schoolcraft, ~~III, 442~~ 1853 not in Heizer

Said by Latchet (after Powers) to be identical with Patawat. - Ind. Languages, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 162, 1877.

Powers, Tribes of Calif., 100, 1877; Powell in Powers, Ibid, 478-482 (vocabulary).

Kori

Tribe at Port Trinidad , Humboldt Bay, Calif.

McKee, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p 155. 1853.

~~Numbered about 50 in 1851. Ibid, p. 155.~~

Ko-sah-ne-hung-o-kum (meaning 'mean language') Chumash?

Name used by the 'Serrano' Indians for the Buenaventura and Santa Barbara tribes, who, they say, speak a harsh and unintelligible language.

·Ko-sā'-mah-no-noo Me'wah Me'-wuk

Me'-wah ranchuria on 6-mile Creek near Vallicita, Calaveras Co. (Told me by Merced Falls Wilson) - CHM

Merriam, Dist. & Classification of Mewan Stock, Am. Anthropologist, NS IX, 345, 1907.

Ko'-saw-wo'-no Midoo

·Ko'-saw-wo'-no: Name which old Henry Thompson says his tribe [Tan'-kum] apply to the Auburn tribe (on American River).--Calif. Journ., p.71, Nov.1, 1928. - CHM

Ko'-se al-lik'-tah — Achomawan

· Ko'-se al-lik'-tah: Modes'se name for band in lower part of valley of South Fork Pit River (Alturas region) closely related to, if not identical with Ah-stah-ke'-wah, but May be Hā-we-sī'-doo. -- Curm.

See also Qosalektawi.

· Ko'-se-che' or Ko'-se-ke' — Athapaskan

· Ko'-se-che': Open area + former ranchería on both sides South Fork Eel River just north of new concrete highway bridge on north side of Garberville. Ko'-se-che' is scant half mile north of Garberville. Told me by George Burt, Lolakinkōk. - Curm

Same informant later gave me the name, distinctly, as Ko'-se-ke'. - Curm

·Kosemnes =Cosumnes Mewan

Duflot de Mofras, Expl. du terr. de l'Oregon, des Californies, &c., Atlas, gen. map. 1844. (Name immediately south of American River.

·Kosemne. – Hartmann, map Californien, Weimar, 1849. (Written Cosemnes by same author on another map, 'Special Karte Californien', of same date – 1849.)

See Cosemenes, Cosumnes.

·Ko-se-tah Shastan

Tribe in Shasta Valley, Siskiyou Co., Calif.—McKee, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p171, 1853. Also spelled Kos-e-tah, Ibid221. Spelled Kose-tah by Gibbs, Schoolcraft's Archives III, p171, 1860

Royce (after McKee), Ind. Land Cessions, Bur. Eth. Rept. for 1896-97, Pt. 2, 788, "1899" [= 1901].

·Ko-se-tah. – 18 Calif. Treaties, 1852; Senate reprint, 4, 64, 68, 1905.

Kosetah.-- C.C.Royce: 18th Ann.Rept.Bur.Eth.for 1896-97, Part 2: p.955, 1899 [publ.1901].

Note. – Kos"-tah was the name of a large rancheria on ground now occupied by the poor hospital in town of Yreka. – Cam.

See Kos'-tah.

See also Kos-e-tah, Kose-tah.

Kosetah

Shastan

Kosetah. Mentioned by Gibbs (Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 171, 1853) as a Shasta band of Shasta valley, N. Cal., in 1851, but it is really a man's personal name. (R. B. D.)

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 727, 1907

Dixon is here in error, Kos'-tah being the name of a large Shasta rancheria on ground now included in town of Yreka. — C.H.M.

See Kos'-tah

Kose-tah ~~see Ko-se-tah~~ Shastan

Gibbs in Schoolcraft's Archives, III, pp171, 1853.

Kos-e-tah. — McKee, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p. 221, 1853.

See Kos'-tah

See also Ko-se-tah, Kose-tah

Ko-sé-ten | Chetegge'kah | Athapaskan

Ko-se-ten: Name given me by Nung-gah[hl] Che-teg'-ge-kah for their summer fishing camp (called 'Fishtown) on North Fork Middle Eel River, SE of Leach Lake Mountain and NE of Blands Cove.--

Kosipatuwiwagaiyu | Shoshonean

•**Kosipatuwiwagaiyu** (*Ko-si'-pa tu-wi'-wa-gai-yu*, 'muddy water place'). A Paviotso tribe formerly dwelling about Carson sink, w. Nev.

•**Ko-si'-pa tu-wi'-wa-gai-yu.**—Powell, Paviotso MS., B. A. E., 1881. **Ku'si-páh.**—Powers, Inds. W. Nev., MS., B. A. E., 1876.

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Pt. 1, p. 727, 1907

·Kōs-kah'-tun-den kā'-ah

Athapaskan

·Kōs-kah'-tun-den kā'-ah: Name given me by Nung-gah'hl Set'-ten-bi'-den kā'-ah for related band in Blocksburg region, now extinct. Language same as Bridgville tribe, but with many words different from Set'-ten-bi'-den kā-ah.--cam

·Kōs-kun-tes'-kah

To-kub'-be

Athapaskan

·Kōs-kun-tes'-kah: To-kub'-be ke'ah rancheria on South Fork Eel River on sloping grassy flat about 3/4 mile north of Garberville. Told me by George Burt, Lolahnkōk. - cam

Kosmiti

Mewan?

Said to be Sacramento River tribe. - Choris, Voyage Pittoresque autour du Monde, Paris, p. 5, 1822; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 453, 1874. (after Choris)

See also Kosmitas, Xosmitamne.

Cosumnes?

Kosmitas

Mewan

Sacramento River tribe, members of which were at San Fran--cisco Mission in 1816.--Chamisso, Kotzebue's Entdeckungs-Reise, III, 23, 1821. (Also English ed. London, III, 51, 1821. Written Kosmiti by Choris, Voyage Pittoresque autour du Monde, Paris, 5, 1822.

Bancroft (after Chamisso), Native Races, I, 453, 1874.

Kosmitas.-- A.S.Taylor, Calif. Farmer, June 8, 1860 (after Chamisso, quoted in 'Alta Calif.', June 1858).

Kosmitas (or Xomitamne): Yokut term meaning "northerners", sometimes used in tribal sense.--Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif. 485, 1925.

See Kosmiti, Xosmitamne, Rosmitas

Shoshonean

·Kóso

Band of Panamint Shoshone living in Coso hills. Inyo Co., Calif.

·Koso: W.D.Strong: Analysis of Southwestern Soc.,Am.Anthrop. p.10, Jan.-Mar. 1927.

"Koso formerly, now Shoshoni"; Map op p. 2. Julian Steward Ind. Tribes Sequoia Nat. Park Region. Nat. Park Servt 1935.

·Kos'-soo'-mah-te — Mew'wah — Mé-wuk

Mewwah band about half mile above Mariposa. Fish people--lived on salmon. (Told me by Indian Wilson of Merced Falls.) - Cam

Merriam, Dist.and Classif.of Mewan Stock of California, Amer.Anthropologist, NS IX, p.347, June 1907.

Ko-soom'-ne Mewko Mewan

Ko-soom'-ne: Tribe on E side lower Sacramento or San Joaquin (Hale, Ethnog. Wilkes Expd., p.630, 1846) about 20 miles from New Helvetia [Sacramento] on the Cosumne River (J.A. Sutter in H.R., 31st Cong., 1st Sess., Ex. Doc. No.17, p.374, 1850).

See also Consumne

Ko-soo'-rah Shaste Shastan

Ko-soo'-rah: Shaste name for their small village on north side of Klamath River close to Kopko dam and to a round hill. - Curtin.

Ko'-so-ze'-um Panamint Shoshonean

Ko'-so-ze'-um: Name given me by Panamint Shoshone (Pakwasitch) band at Olancha (Owens Lake, Calif.) for members of same tribe in Coso Mts.—dum—

See Có'so, Kó'so

Kossus (see Stanislaus)

Barbour, McKee, Wozencraft ~~Hedrick~~ Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p 57, 1853. (Chief's name was Kossus; tribe comprised some 30 bands or rancherias, and numbered about 4000.)

Band on Stanislaus River named after a noted chief, Casus.

This tribe extended from Calaveras River on the north to the Tuolumne River on the south.--Ibid, p.57.

See Casus, Jesus, Stanislaus,

Kos-tah-che Wéyot Soo-lah'-te-luk

Kos-tah-che: Nekanni nickname for ~~the~~ Weyot(from Kos-tah-che the name of ~~Eel~~ Oil Creek,referring to its greasy black water). The proper name of the Weyot in the language of the Nekanni is Tel-la-bu~~t~~ch-an-na.

Kōs"-tah' Shastan

Kōs"-tah': Former large village of Shaste Indians on small creek on ground now occupied by poor hospital at Yreka. Original place name of Yreka Valley, sometimes used in broad sense for all Indians of the valley--usually in the form of Kōs'-taht soo'-ish. Told me by Yreka and Shasta valley Shasta.

See also Ko-se-tah, Kose-tah, Kusta

Ko-stah-che' | Nek'-an-ni' | Athapaskan

Ko-stah-che' (Kōs-tah-che): Nek'-an-ni' name for their camp at Oil Creek. Same name applied to We'yot of lower Eel River as a term of contempt (alluding to the dark greasy water of Oil Creek).--Cam

Kōs-tah'-che | We'yot | Soolahteluk

Kōs-tah'-che: Nekanni nickname for We'yot of Lower Eel River (based on the name of Oil Creek whose waters are dark + greasy). The regular Nekanni name for the Weyot is Tel-lă-bŭth-an-ne. - Cam

Kos-tenaiete-ten Soo-lah'-te-luk

between Mill Creek & band

Kos-tenaiete-ten: Athapascan name for a "Wiyot" [Pah-to-waht] village site on the south side of Mad River.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 290, 1918.

"Name said to refer to digging 'wild potatoes' growing in wet and marshy ground and washing them in a 'lake' at this place."--Ibid, ft. note p. 290, 1918.

Site D on accompanying map.

·Kōs'-ten ke'-ah Athapaskan

·Kōs'-ten ke'-ah: Name given me by Nung-gah^{hl} Set'-ten-bi'-den ka-ah for Larrabee Creek Indians (from Kōs'-ten, the name of Larrabee Creek).--

·Kostuets

Shoshonean

. **Kostuets** (*Kō's Tuē'ts*, 'where pine trees stand'). A Shoshonean encampment 10 m. above Yaneks, or Yainax, on Sprague r., Klamath res., Oreg.—Gatschet in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., II, pt. 2, 143, 1890.

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Kōs-Tuēts

Shoshonean

·Kōs-Tuēts: Given by Gatschet as Klamath (of Southwestern Oregon) name for encampment of Snake Indians 10 miles above Yainax.--A.S.Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr. N. Amer.Eth.,Vol.2,Pt.2, p.143, 1890.

Kosubopla Soo-lah'-te-luk

Kosubopla: "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk] name for archaeological site on the south side and at a fork of Salmon Creek, used in 1850 as a "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk] village or camp site. --L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14 p. 286, 1918.

Site 91 on accompanying map.

Kosumnès mewko Mewan

A war dance of Kosumnès warriors, seen on the Sacramento River, described by Duflot de Mofras, Exploration du Territoire de l'Oregon, II, 376, 1844.

See Ko-soom-ne

Kosunats

Ute

Shoshonean

Kosunats. A Ute division formerly living on Uinta res., N. E. Utah, where Powell found 76 of them in 1873. They now form part of what are known as the Uinta Ute. 128

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Kot'-an-noo (Kot'-ne, Kot-na-o)

Yokut

Kot'-an-noo, Got'-an-noo, Kot'ne, Kot-na-o: Old Chukchansy rancherica at Picayune. Information from Chicago Dick, Coarsegold, Madera Co., Oct.7, 1930.--

See also Got-an-noo, Kataniu

Kotasi Mi-doo

Maidu village, a little east of Greenville, northern Plumas Co., Calif.

Dixon, The Northern Maidu, map plate 38, 1905.

·Kotasi Midu

Kotasi. A former Maidu village in the N. part of Plumas co., Cal., about 3 m. E. of Greenville.—Dixon in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVII, pl. XXXVIII, 1905.

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Kōtáti (= Ko-tah'-te) Mewan

Old village just north of present town of Cotati.--Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 311, 1908.

Doubtless Lekah'tewut.- Cam.

Kotcaltcaldañ Athapaskan

Kotcaltcaldañ: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village of the Baskaiya subtribe on east side main Eel River apparently 5-6 miles below mouth of North Fork Eel.--P.E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, pp. 102, 109 & map, 1923.

Athapaskan 506

Serrano

Kotcavīem Shoshonean

kotcavīem: Term meaning "money" sometimes used to designate the women of Yūhavetum clan of Serrano.--W.D.Strong, Aboriginal Soc.in Southern Calif.,p.19. **May 28,1929.**

See Yūhavetum

See also Kutcaviat

Kotch'-kraw-etch'-ker-uk-kah Soo-lah'-te-luk

Paht'-to-waht village on south side Mad River 1½ mile above mouth. Their own name.-Chem.

B

See also Krochgróyēkruk, Tāsiswa, Tāsol-tin

Kot-chuk

Midoo

A Pā'-we-nan ranchuria on east side of Feather River 2 miles from Yo'-kul. Told me by Blind Tom of Poo-soo'-ne.

Kotcmitta'diñ

Hoopah

Kotcmitta'diñ [Kotsh-mot-tah'-ding].--"Said to be old name for Tselundiñ". -- P.E.Goddard, Chilula Texts, Univ. of Calif. Pubs., Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol., Vol.10, No. 7, p. 256 footnote, November 1914.

See also Tselundiñ

Ko-té-nah 'Klet sil Wintoon

Ko-té-nah: 'Klet win name for their village on Cortena Creek half mile above Green's Ranch. Told me by members of tribe.--

Visited Ko-té-nah rancheria again and worked up diagram and description of old roundhouse.--Calif.Journ., pp.23a & 31-33, Aug. 10 & 19, 1928.-

See also Kōtīna, Cortena, Cortinas

Ko"-tep' Po-lik-lah

Ko"-tep: Polikla name for their village on north bank Klamath River between Pek'-wahn and Waw-tekhoo. Told me by inhabitant of village.

Frank Isles, a full blood from Requa, tells me it is a big village about 1/4 to 1/2 mile above Johnsons. He pronounces it Kaw"-tep.--

Written Co-tep and Cor-tep by Lucy Thompson.

See Kaw"-tep
See also Kootep, Ko-o-tep, Cot-tep, Cor-tet(typog error.) Cor-tep , Qo'-o-tep,

hill or mt.

· Ko'-te-sah-mo'-tah

Village of Mi-yahk'-mah tribe in southern part of Alexander Valley on Russian River Sonoma Co., Calif. Name given me by old man of tribe. Aug. 1905. C.H.M.

· Kō'thwī — Pomo

Old village site of "Valley Division" Pomo, Central dialect, near E bank of Rancheria creek ~~and~~ about 3 mi. below Yorkville.

ETHNO - GEOG POMO.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 177, Feb. 1908

· Kō´tīcōmōta (Ko´-tē-sho-mo-tah) Yuki

Old village of "Main Wappo Area", ~~Wappo dialect,~~ about 1/2 mi. NE of E end of Alexander valley bridge over Russian river, and about 5 1/2 mi. NE of Healdsburg. Originally occupied by Pomo.

From ko´tic, black oak, and mō´ta, hill.

· called Tcelhe´lle, by S Pomo. ~~dialect name.~~ From tcel, white oak (?), and he´lle, flat.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 265 note, 271, Feb. 1908

Name given me by member of tribe in 1905 as ko´-te-sah-mo´-tah. Chm

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· Kōtī´na (= Ko-tē´-nah) Wintun

Old village of "Southerly dialect," near E bank of Cortina creek on the "old" Robert Williams place about 1/2 mi. S of house now occupied by ~~Mr.~~ A. L. Koessell. Valley and three creeks take name from this village. Village named from former captain or chief.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 296, Feb. 1908

See Kotena and Ket´win

Ko-to-ah' Nissenan Midoo

Nissenan rancheria 1 mile above Placerville.
Told me by Chief Hunchup. - Cam

See also Kwo-to-a, Quotoa, Kwatoa

Koto-plo-nemis Mewuk Mewan

Koto-plo-nemis: Mentioned as tribe signing treaty at Dent's crossing on the Stanislaus, May 28, 1851. (Pah-ke-no mentioned as chief.)--Daily Alta Calif., May 31, 1851.

See Ko-tup-plan-nah
See also Co-to-plan-e-mis, Co-to-planmis, Cotoplametme

·Kotsava

Shoshonean

·**Kotsava** (from *kozabi*, an insect used for food). A Mono band formerly living about Mono lake and Owens r. and lake, E. Cal., numbering 300 in 1870.
Caso.—Maltby in Ind. Aff. Rep., 94, 1866. · **Cazaby Pah-Utes.**—Campbell, ibid., 113, 1870. ·**Kots-a'-va.**—Powell, Paviotso MS., B. A. E., 1881. ·**Ko-za'-bi-ti-kut-teh.**—Powers, Ind. West Nev., MS., B. A. E., 1876 ('worm-eaters'). **Owen's River Indians.**—Maltby in Ind. Aff. Rep., 94, 1866.

The 'Owens River Indians' are another tribe — Monache. — CHM.

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See Koo-tsah'-be te-kah'

Ko-tse-tsah

Ko'nomého

Shastan

·Ko-tse-tsah: Ko'nomého name for their village on both sides of South Fork Salmon at mouth of Methodist Creek (site of Yocumville on north, and Orcutts on south). — CHM

Kotsil-howi-loli Soo-lah'-te-luk

Kotsil-howi-loli: "Wiyot" [Pah-to-waht] name for one of their villages on the north side of Mad River at mouth of Vance Creek, name meaning "crow-come-creek." Athapascan name for same place, Kaiaidikik-tin.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 288, 1918.

, Site P on accompanying map.

See also Kaiaidikik-tin

ko'tsīyū Pomo

old village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, in mountains at a point probably about 2 1/2 mi. south of Willits.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 145, Feb. 1908

See Kaht-sé-yu

Kotso'-tikăra

Piute

Piute name (meaning 'buffalo-eaters') for Banak (or Bannok) tribe. – Mooney, 14th Rept. Bureau Eth., 1051, 1896.

·Ko-u-tchans

Yuman

Gatschet states that the Yumas are called by their neighbors ·Cuchans or ·Ko-u-tchans, but neglects to say which neighbors. – Indian Languages of Pacific States, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 156, March 1877.

See Couchans, Cuchans, Kuchan, Kertchan (error typog.).

·Kowanga

Tongvan

Kowanga. A former Gabrieleño rancheria near San Fernando mission, Los Angeles co., Cal. Probably identical with Okowvinjha, or with Cahuenga, q. v.
Kowanga.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 11, 1860.
Owongos.—Lawson in Ind. Aff. Rep., 13, 1879.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 729, 1907

See Kahwenga, Cahuenga, Owongos.

Serrano

·Kowanga

Rancheria formerly near San Fernando Mission, Calif.-
Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol.XIII, No.12, May 11, 1860.
~~Called a village in 1810, July 24, 1867, and~~ quoted by Bancroft, Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

Some temp for - prob tribe to the southwest
See Cowangaches, Kahwenga, Owongos, Tongvan Ble - the

Kow-ā-sah or Kah-wis-sah — Piute

Name in Kern Valley language for the Noo-oo-ah or Piute Mt. tribe. Kah-wis or Kah-wis-sah was given me by the Kern Valley Te-bot-e-lob-e-là near Onyx; Kow-ā-sah by the Yowelmanne, Juan Dimitria, whose wife is a Kern Valley woman. - CHM

"The name of this tribe [the New-oo'-ah] in the languages of their neighbors, the Yowelmanne and Pakanepul, is Kow-ā'-sah or Kah-wis'-sah". - Merriam, Science, NS XIX, 916, June 17, 1904.

See New-oo'-ah

See also Kawiasuh, Ka-wi-ă-sŭ, Kawaisa, Kawaizu, Kawishm, Kawaiisu, Gaweija, Gawiijim.

Noo-oo-ah

Ko-watch'-ah-hah' — Shaste — Shastan

Ko-watch'-ah-hah': Shaste name for their village at mouth of Scott River on south side of Klamath River. Home of chief and a great place for fishing. (Place now washed out.) Named from Scott River, Ko-wats'-ah-hah'. In Hamburg dialect (Wah-té-roo) called Ko-wut'-tap'-hah-pah. - CHM

See Ko-watch'-ă-hah, Ko-wats'-ă-hah, Ko-wut'-tap'-hah, Kwatch'-ah-hah, O-wah'-tah-ho

Kow'-bo-koo-li'-nah 'Ham'-fo Pomoan

Kow'-bo-koo-li'-nah and Kow'-e-nab'-bah: She'-kum Pomo names for 'Ham'-fo ~~or Oo'-timfo~~ Lower Lake tribe.--cam

See 'Ham'-fo,
~~See also Lim'-mahk'-mah, Kow-oo-nah~~

Kow'-e-nab'-bah 'Ham'-fo Pomoan

Kow'-e-nab'-bah and Kow'-bo-koo-li'-nah: She'-kum Pomo names for 'Ham'-fo, ~~or Oo'-tim-fo~~, the Lower Lake tribe.-cam

See 'Ham'-fo,
See also as possibly used in same sense, Khawina, Hawina, ya'-wina, Kamina

Ko-we-noo Chukchansy Yokut

Ko-we-noo: Chukchansy rancheria on Coarse Gold Creek, 3 or 3½ miles down stream from Coarse Gold. Information from Chicago Dick, Coarse Gold, Madera Co., Oct. 7, 1930.

See also Kowomu?

Ko-we'-shal Kahchiah Pomoan

Ko-we'-shal: Kahchiah name for their former village at Blacks Point, coast of Mendocino Co. Told me by members of tribe. — Cam

Kowī' cal ~~(Ko-we-shahl)~~ Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 1908. (229)

See also kowī'cal.

Kow-goo-mí-e-nah 'Ham-fo Pomoan

Kow-goo-mí-e-nah or How-goo-mí-e-nah: Name used by Clear Lake Pomo (Han-nah-bah^ch) and by Yo-ki'ah Pomo for El-lem-fo tribe of Sulphurbank (or East) Arm. --Cam.

See El-lem-fo
See also How-koo-mah, ká-mīna

Ko-whoi' Luiseno

Name used by the Kam-me-i Diegueno for the Luiseno. - Cam.

Shoshonean

Kowia See Cahuilla

Refer. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1900, 601, 1900. (Spelled Kawia on next page). - Ibid for 1901, 654, 1902.

Kōwī´cal (= Ko-wé´-shahl) Kah-chi´-ah Pomo

Old village of "Coast Division" Pomo, Southwestern dialect, at Black point. Was important village. The point also bears this name, because just off the point ~~there~~ is a large area covered with mussel rocks.

From ko, mussel, and wīca´l, ridge.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, ETHNO-GEOG. POMO. 229, Feb. 1908

Ko-wé´-shal

Kowichkowicho Yokut

Kowichkowicho: Kechayi rcha. or place name above Kochoyu (which was upstream from Millerton). --Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 481, 1925.

See Ketch-a-ye
See also Kechayi

Ko'-wil'c Athapaskan

Yuke (of Round Valley) name for Wy'-lak-ke.
Told me by Uke girl in Dec. 1912. - Curtin
The same word (Ko-wil'ck) is the word for people in the Soo-lah'-te-luk language of Humboldt Bay. - Curtin

See also Ko-wilth

Soo-lah'-te-luk
~~Wishosk~~

· Ko-wilth or Koquilth

Tribe near Humboldt Bay, Calif.

Ko-with
Gibbs, Smithsonian Collections 328 & 362, Powers, Tribes Calif. (100, vocab.) 478-482, 1877.

Gibbs in Schoolcraft, III, 422. 1853

Gatschet, Ind. Languages Pacific States, Mag. Am. Hist., 1, 162, 1877 (said to be identical with Patawat [after Powers]).

Merely the word for people (Ko-wil'e) in the Soo-lah'-te-luk or Humboldt Bay language. — Kroeber.

See also Ko'-wil'e, Co-will (misprint), Co-will, Koquilth

Kow' 'klab'-be — Dah'-chin-chin'-ne or Choo-hel'-mem-sel' — Wintoon

· Kow' 'klab'-be; Choo-hel'-mem-sel' name (meaning 'elderberry village') for village north of Grapevine Creek. -- Kroeber

Kowoniu or Kohoniu Chukchansy Yokut

·Kowoniu or Kŏhoniu: Chukchansy rancheria on Picayune Cr.--
Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 482, 1925.

See Ko-we-noo?

Kow'-oo-nah' kā-ah 'Ham'-fo Pomoan

·Kow'-oo-nah' kā-ah: Yo-ki'-ah name for Sulphur Bank tribe, formerly on Ellem Island. Name means "water on top people". Same as El'-lem-fo and 'Ham'-fo. -Barrett

See El-lem'-fo, see 'Ham'-fo
See also Kow'-goo-mah, káūgūma, ká-mīna.

·Kow'-shah Bo'-yah Pomoan

·Kow'-shah: Name given me by Bo'-yah or Coast Pomo for their village on top of Greenwood Ridge, about 5 miles back from ocean. (Big permanent village). Information from Stephen Parish of Pt. Arena, a member of the tribe.--CH

See also káūca

·Kowsis Yokut ?

Tribe mentioned by Lt. John H. Purcell in 1869 as roaming in the Tule River region.- Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs, for 1869, 193, 1870. Probably same as Kow-ā-sah or Kow-wis-sa, a Shoshonean tribe on upper Caliente Creek & Piute Mt., Kern Co., Calif. - CH Or may be typographic error for Koweia = Kahweah.

Kowsis: At one time represented on Tule River Reservation.- History of Kern Co.96, San Francisco, 1883.

Kowsis

Yokut ?

Kowsis. A tribe mentioned as roaming in the Tule r. country—territory occupied by Yokuts tribes—in s. central California in 1869 (Purcell in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1869, 193, 1870), but not further identifiable.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 729, 1907

Probably typog. error for Koweis = Kahweas

Kows-wah

Chumashan

Tribe at Santa Barbara, Calif. Name given E.L. McLead by old Santa Barbara woman (Cecilia).

See also Kashwah, Kasuá, Kas-swah, Cashwah

Kow'-wahk Midoo

• Kow'-wahk (Ne'-sem Gow'-wahk, Wurta'-ta Gow'-wahk, & To'-sow-wan'-no--rancheria name): Their own name for own tribe in hills between American & Yuba Rivers, Nevada City region & northerly to San Juan & Challenge. ¶ Information and vocabulary from: Mrs. Anna Barron of French Corral, Sept. 27-28, 1928; and old Polly Hamburg and blind Richard Yemie of Nevada City, Nov. 11 & 12, 1928. Calif. Journl., pp.53-55 & 76, 1928.--CHM

See also Nishinam of Nevada City, California, Sept. 1902.--CHM

Kow'-wahn mah tin'-be Wintoon

• Kow'-wahn mah tin'-be: Choo-hel'-mem-sel name for their village 1/4 mile west of Me-doos' 'hlab'-be which is at Old Ladoga (½ -- ¾ mile N of present [1923] Ladoga post-office.) Told me by members of tribe.--CHM

Ko-wut'-tap'-hah Shaste Shastan

Ko-wut'-tap'-hah: Shaste name (in Wah-te-roo or Hamburg dialect) for their village at mouth of Scott River on south side of Klamath River. Home of chief and a great place for fishing. (Place now washed out.) Named from Scott River, Ko-wats'-ah-ʔhah'. See Kō-watch'-ah-hah', the name used by the Shaste proper. - Curtin.

See Kō-watch'-ah-hah'

Kow-wee'-yah See Cahuilla

Pronunciation given by Barrows. - Ethnobotany of Coahuilla Indians, 8, 1900.

"Koxwan or Coana (Koxhwa'n)" Kwiguma Yuman
"Koxwan or Coana (koxhwa'n) and Quiquima (Quicoma)": Tribes long extinct, Encountered by Alarcon on Colorado River below the Great Bend in 1540. Alarcon "traveled up the river by boat perhaps as far as Parker in 1540." --C. Daryll Forde, Ethnography of the Yuma Indians, Univ. Calif. Pubs. p. 98. Dec. 12, 1931. Identified by Hodge as same as Quigyuma (Hdbk. 2, 340, 1910).

Ko'-yo-che Me'-wuk

Rancheria and band in foothills between Merced and Tuolumne rivers, about 1½ mile from Si-ang'-ah-se. The name means 'salt people'. Told me by Indian Wilson of Merced Falls. - CHM

Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p. 347, June 1907.

·Koyuhow

Shoshonean

. **Koyuhow** (*Ko-yu-how'*). A Paviotso band formerly living about McDermit, N. Nev.—Powell, Paviotso MS., B. A. E., 1881.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 729, 1907

·Kozábi Pa-Uta

Piute

Bands of Piute in Owens Valley and Mono Co., Calif.
Gatchet, Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p411, 1879.

Krochgróyēkruk Soo-lah'-te-luk

Krochgróyēkruk: "Wiyot" [Pah-to-waht] name for one of their villages on the south side of Mad River, about a mile from the mouth. Athapascan name for same place, Tāsol-tin.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 287, 1918.

Site B on accompanying map.

See Kotch'-kraw-etch'-ker-uk-kah
See also Tāsiswa, Tāsol-tin

Krock Karok Karokan

Krock: Misprint for Karok. - Eureka, Calif. Times, Dec. 23, 1922. [In notice of Indian meeting called by F. S. Collett.] Same in Blue Lake, Calif. Advocate, Dec. 30, 1922.

Kshiu kshiu Chumashan

Kshiu kshiu.-- Former rancheria of Santa Rosa Island on site of old ranch. Spanish spelling given by educated halfbreed to H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. (Henshaw's spelling K'ci-wu-k'ci-wu.) -- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Kshiwukshiwu, K'ci-wu-k'ci-wu, Xiucxiui

Kshiwukshiwu Chumashan

Kshiwukshiwu (*K'ciwuk'ciwu*). A former Chumashan village on Santa Rosa id., Cal.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 730, 1907

Ksosquiquie

Ksosquiquie or Santa Ysabel: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Lsoskiquihe

K'tah'-koi Tu-le-yo'-me Mewan

K'tah'-koi: Name applied by the 'Ham'-fo of Lowerlake to old Tuleyóme village a little north of present town of Lowerlake. Tuleyóme name for it, Tsit'-sah-yo'-me. --Calif. Journ. p. 75, Nov. 8, 1928.-dam

See: Tsit'-sah-yo'-me, Tsī'tsapōgūt of Barrett

Ktsū'kawai — Pomo

Old village site of Pomo, Southeastern dialect, on N shore of East lake [= Sulphurbank Bay] ~~and~~ about 1 mi. NE of S extremity of point which forms N shore of strait connecting main body of Clear lake with East and Lower lakes. Site on I. Alter ranch. The Patō'lkaleyō (Eastern Pomo call it ~~dialect name~~) from pato'l, oak ball, kale', tree, and yo, under.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 209, Feb. 1908

Kuanapan stock [typog. error] — Pomoan

Kuanapan stock: Loeb, Pomo Folkways, ftnote p. 310 (after Hudson). Evidently typographical error for Kulanapan. Sept. 29, 1926.

See Pomo
See also Kulanapan

Serrano -

: Kubahaivima (or kuvahaivima)
Mohave name for Tejon Serrano or Ketanamookum. - Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California 136, 1907. (see also Ibid, 108, 135.)

kūbahmōī We'-shah' chum'-mi Pomoan

· kūbahmōī: Old village of "Gualala River Division" Pomo, Southern dialect, near S bank of Rockpile Creek at its confluence with Gualala River.-- Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Ethn. vol. 6, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 224, 1908

Kubahmoi: Loeb (Pomo Folkways, 244, 362, 1926) confused as to the geography of the region, puts "Kubahmoi" [Koo-bahch'-mo-e] at "Rock Pile". But Rockpile (Kah-bā-hō) is at the head of Rockpile Creek whereas the village Koo-bahch'-mo-e was at the mouth of this creek--about 12 miles farther west.--Cam
Kukahmoi [typog. error].--Ibid 361.

See Koo-bahch'-mo-e[

kūbī'

Pomo

One informant gives this as name of small inlet on western shore of Clear lake (about 3/4 mile north of Lakeport), and says there was at its head a camp or village of same name; others ~~admit~~ know the inlet of this name but ~~know of no~~ not a settlement.

Possibly the camp site is kala'bida.

ETHNO - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 159, Feb. 1908

Kūca´danōyō (= Kooshah'-dah-no-yo)

Pomo

Old village of "Upper Lake Division" Pomo, Eastern dialect, on S bank of Scott's creek about 1 1/2 mi. SW of town Upper Lake and about 1/4 mi. N of Yō´būtūi.

From kūca´, live oak, dano´, mountain, and yō, under.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Eth., vol. 6, 187, Feb. 1908

Ku-chi-bich-i-wa-nap' Pal-up see Ti-pa-to-la'-pa

Tribe on South Fork of Kern River, Calif.

Powers, Tribes of Calif., p 393, 1877.

Probably same as Tŭ-bot-te-lob'-e-lā.

Kûcyī'ūyetōkût (=Kush-ye'-oo-ye-to-kut) Athapascan

Old village site, on N bank of S fork of Eel river about 3 mi. SW of Cahto. Site about 1/2 mi. E of the Clark ranch house.

From kûc, alder, yī'ū, under, tò, water, and kût, creek.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 282, Feb. 1908

Shoshonean

·Kucyut

Shoshone (of Elko, Nevada) name for Gosiute. - Kroeber, Am. Anthrop., XI, 268, 1909. (Pronounced Kushyut or Koosh-yoot.)

See Goshute &c.

Kŭ́-e

Midoo

Kŭ́-e (Kŭḱ-e): Name which old Henry Thompson says his tribe [Tań-kum] apply to the Oroville tribe.--Calif. Journ., p.71, Nov.1, 1928. - cum

Kuhla-napo Pomo

"Kuhla-napo: or 'water lily people,' who ranged southwest-[east] ward to Adobe Creek."--Kroeber, Handbook Indians Calif., p. 232, 1925.

Kuhlanapo: "to the south the land belonged to the Kuhlana-pa (Water Lily Tribe) as far as Adobe Creek."--Edwin M. Loeb, Pomo Folkways, p.207, Sept. 29, 1926, p.192 (after Kroeber) p.205,

Ghulanapo: Spelling used once by Loeb, Pomo Folkways, 226, 1926.

kūLánapō: Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, p. 192, Feb. ~~25~~, 1908

Kuhlenapo: Spelling by Loeb, Pomo Folkways, p. 209, 1926.

Koo-lan-nă-po

See Ku-lan-nă-po

See also Hoo-la-nap-o, kulanapo, Hula-napo, Ca-la-na-po: "Water Lily Tribe," KūLánapō, Ghulanapo,

Kuhlanapo Pomoan

Kuhlanapo (from *kuhla*, 'yellow water-lily' [*Nymphæa polysepala*], *napo*, 'village'). The name of one of the groups of people who formerly occupied Big valley on the s. shore of Clear lake, Lake co., Cal. Theirs was the w. part of the valley, extending from Adobe cr. on the E. into the foothills on the w., and their territory was definitely separated from that of the Khabenapo to the eastward. From this name Powell (7th Rep. B. A. E., 87, 1891) formed the stock name *Kulanapan*, which he applied to all of the Indians now usually known by the name of Pomo, and living chiefly in Sonoma, Mendocino, and Lake cos., with a small detached area in Colusa and Glenn cos. 732 S. A. B

Ghula'-napo.—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1906. **Hula-napo.**—Gibbs (1851) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 109, 1853. **Huta-napo.**—Ibid., 110 (misprint). **Kuhlanapo.**—S. A. Barrett, inf'n, 1906 (lit. 'yellow water-lily village'). **Kulanopo.**—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 77, 1856.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1. p. 732, 1907

Kuhpattikutteh

Shoshonean

Kuhpattikutteh (*Kuh'-pat-ti-kut'-teh*, 'squirrel-eaters'). A Paviotso band formerly living on Quinn r., w. Nev.—Powers, Inds. W. Nev., MS., B. A. E., 1876.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 732, **1907**

Ku-ĭ-yá-mu

Chumashan

Ku-ĭ-yá-mu.-- One of two large and populous rancherias in Dos Pueblos Canyon on Santa Barbara Channel, the other rancheria being called Mi-gí-u.-- MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov.1884. Spanish spelling Cuy a mu, quoted from educated half-breed.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Cuyamu

Kuiyamu

Chumashan

Kuiyamu. (*Ku-ï'-ya'-mu*). One of the two former populous Chumashan villages, popularly known as Dos Pueblos, w. of Santa Barbara, Cal. (H. W. H.)

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 733, 1907

See also Cuyamu

Luiseño

Kuka

Kuka.-Old Potrero village. — Sparkman: Culture of Luiseño Indians. Univ.Calif.Pubs.Am.Arch.& Ethn. Vol.8, 191, Aug.7.1908.

See Potrero

Kukamonat

Tongva

Serrano name for Cucamonga.

Kroeber, Ethnog. Cahuilla Indians, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Am. Arch. & Ethnol., vol.8, ~~June 108~~ p. 34, June 1908.

See Kukomonga, Cucamonga, Kukamonga, Kukomogna

Kukahmoi [typog. error]

Pomoan.

Kukahmoi: Misspelling for Kubahmoi.--Loeb, Pomo Folkways, p.361, Sept. 29, 1926. See also Ibid 244 and 362.

See also Kubahmoi

· Kukamo-nga Tongva

Jose Sevaldeo (an old San Manuel Serrano) gave this as Serrano for Cucamonga.

(Reid, Kukomo-gna.)

Kroeber, Ethnog. Cahuilla Indians, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Am. Arch. & Ethnol., vol.8, June 1908, 39.

= Kukomo-gna, Reid.

See also Cacamonga, Kukamonat, Kukamonga,

· Kuk'-kah-hoo'-lah-che Me'-wuk

mewwah Rancheria and people 1 mile above Wil'-le-to on Merced River in foothills (in lower part of Pheasant Valley).

(Told me by Merced Falls Indian named Wilson.) - Cam

Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p.346, June 1907.

Kŭḱ-e

Midoo

Kŭḱ-e (Kŭ́-e): Name which old Henry Thompson says his tribe [Tan-kum] apply to the Oroville tribe.--Calif. Journ., p.71, Nov.1, 1928.

Kukomo-gna

Tongva

Reid's spelling of Cucamonga. - Kroeber, Shoshonean dialects of Calif. 142, 1907

Kroeber, Ethnog. Cahuilla Indians, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Am. Arch. & Ethnol., June 1908, 39.

Vol. 8,

See also Kukomogna, Kukamonga, Cucomogna

·Kulahuasa (San Lucas) Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to Santa Ynez Mission, Calif.-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

See also Kal´-ă-wah-sah´, Calahuasa,
See also Calla Wassa

· Kûla´i Pomo

Old village site of Pomo, Southeastern dialect, on E shore of Lower lake in Burns' valley and about 2 1/2 mi. NNW of outlet of lake. Site separated from Kūū´lbidai by small creek.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 208, Feb. 1908

Kulaiapto Mi-doo

Maidu village, Butte Co., Calif. (SW of Mooretown)

Dixon, The Northern Maidu, map plate 38, 1905.

·Kulaiapto Midu

Kulaiapto. A former Maidu village between Mooretown and the village of Tsuka, Butte co., Cal.—Dixon in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVII, pl. xxxviii, 1905.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 733, 1907

kūla'kai

Pomo

Old village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, about 2 mi. south of Sherwood station, on southwestern shore of small wet-weather lake on Russell ranch.

From kula, probably the yellow water-lily, Nymphaea polysepala, and kai, valley. [Cow-lily is TULE, not water-lily. GROW PUMPS]

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 146, Feb. 1908

Powers calls it (i.e., the people) Ku-la Kai Po-mo, and Powell follows with Kula Kai Pomo (Ibid, footnote).

See Ko-lah-ki

[over]

Ku-la Kai Po-mo ("a kind of fruit like little pumpkins, growing on water") Po-mo Band in Sherwood Valley, Mendocino Co., Calif.

Powers, Tribes of Calif., p 155, 1877.

Kulá Kai Pomo: "Kulá Kai Pomo (Sherwood Valley)".-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.88, 1891. [Tribe of Kulanapan family.]

See Ko-lah-ki

~~Kulá Kai Pomo: "Kulá Kai Pomo (Sherwood Valley)". -- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.88, 1891. [Tribe of Kulanapan family.]~~

[Over

VERSO

Kūla´ Labe (:Koo-lah'-'hlab-be) Wintun

Old village of "Southerly dialect," Wintoon on E bank of Little Stony creek about 5 1/2 mi. SW of confluence of Indian creek with it.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 297, Feb. 1908

See Koo-lah' 'hlab-be

Kulanapan Family Pomoan

Kulanapan Family. Adopted by Powell (7th Rep. B. A. E., 87, 1891) as the name of a linguistic family in Sonoma, Lake, and Mendocino cos., Cal., comprising the group of tribes generally known as Pomo, q. v. See also *Kuhlanapo.* 733

×**Kula-napo.**—Gibbs in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 421, 1853 (the name of one of the Clear Lake bands). >**Mendocino** (?).—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 77, 1856 (name suggested for Choweshak, Batemdaikai, Kulanapo, Yukai, and Khwaklamayu languages): Latham, Opuscula, 343, 1860; Latham, Elem. Comp. Philol., 410, 1862 (as above). >**Pomo.**—Powers in Overland Monthly, IX, 498, Dec. 1872 (general description of habitat and of family); Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 146, 1877; Powell, ibid., 491 (vocabularies of Gal-li-nomé-ro, Yo-kai'-a, Ba-tem-da-kaii, Chau-i-shek, Yu-kai, Ku-la-na-po, H'hana, Venaambakaiia, Ka'-bi-na-pek, Chwachamaju); Gatschet in Mag. Am. Hist., 16, 1877 (gives habitat and enumerates tribes of family); Gatschet in Beach, Ind. Miscel., 436, 1877; Keane, in Stanford, Compend., Cent. and So. Am., app., 476, 1878 (includes Castel Pomos, Ki, Cahto, Choam, Chadela, Matomey Ki, Usal or Calamet, Shebalne Pomos, Gallinomeros, Sanels, Socoas, Lamas, Comachos). <**Pomo.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, III, 566, 1882 (includes Ukiah, Gallinomero, Masallamagoon, Gualala, Matole, Kulanapo, Sanél, Yonios, Choweshak, Batemdakaie, Chocuyem, Olamentke, Kainamare, and Chwachamaju; of these, Chocuyem and Olamentke are Moquelumnan). =**Kulanapan.**—Powell in 7th Rep. B. A. E., 87, 1891.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 733, 1907

KULANAPAN POMOAN

"Kulanapan Family".--Powell. Linguistic Families, p.87, 1891.

See POMO
See also Kuanapan.

Kulánapo Pomo

One of the two groups of Pomo stock in Big Valley, south of the main body of Clear Lake, Lake County (the other being Kabenapo).

Written Hula-napo by Gibbs, Hoo-la-na-po by Slocum, Bowen & Co., Kura-napo by Hudson (published by Mason), Pal-anapo corrected to Talanapo by Purdy, and Kulanapan (stock) by Powell.

Name from kūlá, water lily, and napó, village.

Written Kulánapō by Barrett, who states that their territory extends "from the vicinity of Lakeport around to Adobe Creek", where it meets the Kabenapo.--Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo Indians, 191-195, 1908.

Kulanapo. Bancroft, Native Races, III, 566, 643, 646-647, 1875. also Gatschet, Ind. Languages Pacific States, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 162, 1877.

Kula-napo. Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, IV, 369, 553, 1854. Also Gibbs (1852) in Schoolcraft III, 421, 428-434 (vocab.), 1853.

Kula-napo

Pomoan

"One of the Clear Lake Bands in NW California. Their language is spoken by all the tribes occupying the Large Valley."--Ludewig, Aboriginal Languages, 97-98, 1858. Refers to Gibbs's vocabulary in Schoolcraft III. W.W.Turner (after Gibbs) writes it Kulanapo on pp.212 and 239.

Kulanapo.--Latham. Trans.Philolog.Soc.Lond., 77, 1856 (quoted by Powell. Linguistic Families, p.87, 1891).

See also Kulanapo, Hoo-la-nap-o, Kuhla-napo, kūLánapō
Kulenapo, Kulenopo, "Water Lily Tribe,"

Kú-la-na-po (see Hó'-hlă-nap'-po)

Pomo

Tribe on Clear Lake, Lake Co., Calif. (In Big Valley, south of Clear Lake)
Gibbs, S.I.Colls. 323, Gibbs in Schoolcraft, III, 421 (vocabulary 428-434), 1853.
Powers, Tribes Calif., 492, Vocab. 504-508, 1877.
Gibbs divides the name Kula-napo.
Spelled also Hoo-la-nap-o.
Buschmann cites it undivided (Kulanapo). — K. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, Jun. 1859, 505, 1860. (Philolog. u. hist. Abhand.).
Bancroft, Native Races, III, 643-644 (numerals), 1875 (Kulanapo); Ibid, 647 (short vocab. compared with Malay).

Ku-la-na-po.--Powell. Vocabularies, p.492, 1877.

See also, Kuhla-napo, Hoo-la-nap-po, Hó-hlă-nap-po, Kulenapo, "Water Lily Tribe," kūLánapō

Kūla´tīō

Pomo

Old village of "Russian River Division" Pomo, Southern dialect, on summit of ridge between headwaters of Warm Springs creek and ~~those of~~ Middle Fork Gualala river, ~~(middle fork)~~ and about 3/4 mi. NW of Leppo's dairy, which is at summit of ~~this~~ ridge ~~and~~ on road between ~~the~~ Russian river valley and Stewart's point on coast. From kūla´, prob. a plant, ti, ?, and yo, under.

ETHNO - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 221, Feb. 1908

Kulau

Yuman

Kulau: Luiseno name for San Elijo.--Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 4, p. 148, 1907.

Kulaumai Yuman

Kulaumai: Luiseno name for place south of Agua Hedionda, on the coast, meaning "little woody."--Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 4, p. 148, 1907.

Kulenapo Pomoan

Wilh. Herzog.- Verwandtschaft des Yumasprachstammes, Zeitschrift für Ethnologie, X, 458, 1878.

Spelt on same page (458) Kulanapo, Kulenopo, Kulenapo.

(Comparison of words with those of Aleut).

See also Kulanapo.

·Kulenopo Pomoan

Wilh. Herzog.—Verwandtschaft des Yumasprachstammes, Zeitschrift für Ethnologie, X, 458, 1878.

Spelt on same page (458) kulanapo, kulenopo, kulenapo.

Comparison of words with those of Aleut.

See also Kulanapo.

Kulkumic Mi-doo

Maidu village, Nevada Co., Calif. (where Colfax now is)

Dixon, The Northern Maidu, map plate 38, 1905.

·Kulkumish Midu

Kulkumish (Kulkumic). A former Maidu village near Colfax, Placer co., Cal.--Dixon in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVII, pl. XXXVIII, 1905. **Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 734, 1907**

·Kul'-le Kah'-tah-we chum'-mi Pomoan

·Kul'-le (Kah'-le or Kol'-le): Name given me by Pomoan Kah'-tah-we chum'-mi for their large rancheria, the site of which is covered by the present town of Healdsburg.--

See We-shum' tat'-tah
See also kále

Kul'-meh Mi-doo ~~stock~~

Village on Feather river, Yuba Co., Calif.

Powers, Tribes of Calif. p 282, 1877.

Kúlmeh.-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.100, 1891.

See also Coolmehs, Yokulme?

Ku-lo'-mum Mi-doo stock

Village at Susanville, Lassen Co. , Calif.

Powers, Tribes of Calif. p 282, 1877.

Kulomum Midu

Kulomum (Ku-ló-mum). A division of Maidu living formerly at Susanville, Lassen co., Calif--Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 282, 1877.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 734, 1907

Kulomum,-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.100, 1891.

Kulu Yahnan

Kulu: Yahna village on Mill Creek, about a mile north of the mouth of Little Mill Creek.--T. T. Waterman, The Yana Indians, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 13, Map 1, 1918.

Kulul

Olhonean

Kulul. A former village of the Kalendaruk division of the Costanoan family, connected with San Carlos mission, Cal.
Culul.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 20, 1860.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 734, 1907

See also Culul

Kulche

Tongvan

Kulche: Name, spelt Qulche, applied to language of Los Angeles + San Gabriel + east to Cucamonga. — Juan Caballeria, Hist. San Bernardino Valley. 1902.

See also Quelche

Kumachisi

Yokut ?

Kumachisi. A former Yokuts (Mariposan) tribe that lived on Tule or Kern r., Cal., or on one of the intervening streams.—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1906.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 734, 1907

Shoshonean ?

Kumachisi

Yokut ?

Yokut tribe in neighborhood of Coso Creek, Tulare Co., California mentioned by Kroeber. – The Yokuts Language 313, 1907.

Tribe of uncertain affinities in "region between Tule and Kern rivers" – Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California, 127, 1907. Said by some to be Yokut; by others to be same as the Shoshonean Giamina (Ibid).

Kumachisi, Komechesi, Kometsiosi, Kumachesi (plural Kumachwadi): Tribe centered about Hoschiu on White River. Sometimes known as "Small Paleuyami". Sometimes identified with Shoshonean Giamina. Dialect may have been Paleuyami Type. May have been Shoshonean. --Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 479, map opp. 526, 1925.

[Over]

Kumachisi: Julian Steward. Ind. Tribes Sequoia Nat. Park Region. Nat. Park Service, 1935. Map op. p. 2

VERSO

·Kumaini

Mewan

Kumaini. A village of the Awani formerly at the lower end of the Great Meadow, about a quarter of a mile from Yosemite falls, Mariposa co., Cal.
Coomine.—Powers in Overland Monthly, x, 333, 1874. **Ku-mai'-ni.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 365, 1877.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 734, 1907

See Ko-mi'-ne

Kúmbat Modok Lutuamian

· Kúmbat: Given by Gatschet as Modok camping place on rocky southern side of Tule Lake, "once inhabited by about 100 Kúmbatwash, who were mainly Modocs, with an admixture of Pit River, Shasti, and Klamath Lake Indians."--A.S.Gatschet, Contr. N. Amer. Ethn., Vol.2, Pt.1, p. xxxii, 1890.

Spelled Kúmbat or Gúmbat; Kúmbatuash, Kúmbatuashkni orKúmbatkni, Ibid, Pt. 2, pp.159-160.; Kúmbatwash-Modocs, Ibid. Pt. 1, p. xxxvi.

Kumbatuash

Lutooamian

Kumbatuash. The native name of the inhabitants of Kumbat, a rocky tract of land s. w. of Tule or Rhett lake, Cal., extending from the lake shore to the Lava-beds. These people are a mixture of Klamath Lake and Modoc Indians, and are said to have separated from these after 1830.

Cum-ba-twas.—Meacham, Wigwam and Warpath, 577, 1875. **Gúmbatkni.**—Gatschet in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., II, pt. II, 160 1890. **Kúmbatkni.**—Ibid. **Kúmbatuash.**—Ibid. **Kúmbatuashkni.**—Ibid. **Kúmbatwash.**—Ibid., pt. I, xxxiv, 1890. **Rock Indians.**—Meacham, op. cit., 610.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 735, 1907

Kúmbatwash

Modok

Lutuamian

Kúmbatwash: Given by Gatschet as division of Modoks, with admixture of Pit River, Shasti and Klamath Lake Indians, on rocky southern side of Tule Lake.--A.S. Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr. N. Amer.Eth.,Vol. 2, Pt.1,pp. xxxii & xxxiv, 1890.

Written Kúmbatwash-Modocs, Ibid.,Pt.1,p.xxxvi; and Kúmbatuash, Kúmbatuashkni & Kúmbatkni, Ibid, Pt.2, pp. 159-160.

See also Combatwash, Cum-ba-twas, Kombatuash,

Kum' mi-dem Ahchomawe

No-to'-koi-yo (= NE Midoo) name for Pit River Indians.
Told me in 1906, by Notókoiyo man in Plumas Co. - CHM.

Kum-mo'-win Midoo

Kum-mo'-win: Oct. 15, 1928, visited family of Kum-mo'-win (or half Tan'-kow) at Bald Rock Indian settlement 7 miles northeast of Bidwell Bar. Got several hundred words of vocabulary, many different from previous Kum-mo'-win vocabulary--may be Kon'-kow. Calif.Journ., p. 63. CHM

See: Ti-yim (Ti-im)

South

Kum'-mo sow'-win'-nah

Midoo

Kum'-mo sow'-win'-nah: Name [but not proper tribal name] applied by the Kow'-wahk of Nevada City to American River tribe (at Colfax). Information from old Polly Hamburg and blind Richard Yemie of Nevada City, Nov. 11 & 12, 1928.--Calif.Journ.

Kum'-nah

Yokut

Kum'-nah: "Dry Creek tribe (southeast side San Joaquin River) from Friant southerly to

Told me in August 1930 by old Tallinche Indian known as 'Bill See'.
Chen

See also Dumna

Kumnom Wintoon

Yuke name for Nui-mok (Kroeber).—Handbook Am.Indians, pt.2, 96, 1910 (under Nuimok).

Kum'-te-nit Yokut

Kum'-te-nit: Choenim'ne name for Wiktchumne of Kaweah Riv.—cm

· Kūna´wi Wintun

Old camp site of "Southerly dialect," "Wintoon," location indef., prob. about 3 mi. NW of Tancred and about 1 mi. NNW of old village of Kī´sī, which is also indef. located prob. about 2 mi. a little N of W of Tancred.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 297, Feb. 1908

In Capay Valley.

· Kū´ndihi (= Koon´-de-he) Win Wintun

Old village of "Southerly dialect," "Wintun" [= Patwin], on N bank of Putah creek prob. about 8 mi. above town of Winters.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 294, Feb. 1908

· Kuneste

Athapaskan

Kuneste (Wailaki: 'Indian'). The southernmost Athapascan group on the Pacific coast, consisting of several tribes loosely or not at all connected politically, but speaking closely related dialects and possessing nearly the same culture. They occupied the greater part of Eel r. basin, including the whole of Van Duzen fork, the main Eel to within a few miles of Round valley, the s. fork and its tributaries to Long and Cahto valleys, and the coast from Bear River range s. to Usal. Their neighbors were the Wishosk on the N., the Wintun on the W., and on the s. the Yuki, whose territory they bisect at Cahto, where they penetrate to the Pomo country. The Kuneste subdivisions are Lassik, Wailaki, Sinkine, Kato, and Mattole. (P. E. G.)

Ken'-es-ti.—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 114, 1877 (own name). **Kool.**—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1903 (Yuki name). **Kuneste.**—P. E. Goddard, inf'n, 1904 (Wailaki name).

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 735, 1907

See also Ken'-es-te

Kuneste

Athapaskan

Kuneste: Name applied by Goddard to "southernmost Athapaskan group on the Pacific coast, consisting of several tribes loosely or not at all connected politically, but speaking closely related dialects." (Handbook, Pt. 1, 735, 1907)

Later Goddard treated the southernmost members of this group under the name Sinkyone (Goddard in Handbook, Pt. 2, 577, 1910).

Note.- Kuneste as well known is merely the word for people, as spoken by the northern members of the group. The southern members say Ken'-nes'-te. — C.M.

Kunkaak

Serian

Kunkaak.-- W J McGee (quoting "McGee & Johnson, 1896"): 17th Ann. Rept.Bur.Eth.for 1895-96: p.129, 1898.

Kunkáak: "According to Mashém and the clanmother known as Juana Maria, the proper name of the tribe known as Seri is Kunkáak (the first vowel obscure and the succeeding consonant nasalized; perhaps K^n-káak or K^m-káak would better express the sound)." McGee, Ibid, p.123.

See also Seri, Kmike, Komkak, Koonkat

Kun-nú'-sah

Me-wuk

Old Me'-wuk village 1 mile east of West Point, Calaveras Co., Calif. Also called Mas'-sing wal'-le-mas'-se. Names given me by chief of tribe, at West Point. - CHM

Merriam, Dist. & Classification of Mewan Stock, Am. Anthropologist NS IX, 344, 1907.

Kun-tes-cho'-be (or Ken'-tes-cho'-be) Lo-lahn'-kōk Athapaskan

· Kun-tes-cho'-be: Lo-lahn'-kōk name for their rancheria at Myers on E side South Fork Eel River, Humboldt County, 21 miles N of Garberville, and 10 miles north of Philipsville, the proper name of which is Ket'-tin-tel'-be. - Cam.

Yuman

Kun'-yeel A division or gens of the Kam'-me-i or Diegenos. Spelled Cunyeel on Font's map of 1777. Spelled also Cuñiel and

A Kam'-me-i woman of more than ordinary intelligence (Rosalia Nejo) tells me that Kun'-yeel is an ancient family (or gens) name of her people.

Kupa

Koo'-pah

Shoshonean

Luiseño name for Warner Valley

Kupa. — Agua Caliente. — Sparkman: Culture of Luiseño Indians. Univ.Calif.Pubs.Am.Arch.& Ethn. Vol.8, 191, Aug.7,1908.

Kupa: Cahuilla name for ~~chief~~ principal Cupeño or Agua Caliente village, located upon Warner's Ranch.--E. W. Gifford, Clans & Moieties in So. Calif., Univ.Calif.Pubs.in Am. Arch.& Ethn.,Vol.14, p. 192, 1918.

Kupa: Largest village of Cupeño, at Warner's Hot Springs. --W.D.Strong,Aboriginal Soc.in Southern Calif.,detailed discussion,pp.184-185,222. May 28,1929.

Kupa: Los Angeles Times, Jan. 26, 1936. (Important history).

See Koo'-pah

See also Cupa

Kupañakiktum

Shoshonean

Kupañakiktum: "The Cahuilla speak of the Cupeño as Kupañakiktum, meaning 'living at Kupa,' which was the name of the chief Cupeno village located upon Warner's Ranch."--E. W. Gifford, Clans & Moieties in So. Calif., Univ.Calif.Pubs.in Am.Arch.& Ethn.,Vol. 14, p. 192, 1918.

Kupatca Serrano

Kupatca: Serrano "clan" living in San Bernardino Mountain --E. W. Gifford, Clans & Moieties in So. Calif., Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 180, 1918.

Kupatcam (Hupatcam): Serrano name for The Pipes, 10 mi. back in the mountains from Maringo.--R.F.Benedict, Brief Sketch, Serrano Culture, Am. Anthrop., Vol. 26, No. 3, 392.

Kūpē'tcū (=Koo'pā'-choo) Yuki ?

Old camp site of "Main Wappo Area", ~~Wappo dialect~~, at Harbin Springs about 4 mi. NW of Middletown.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 274, Feb. 1908

Refs. and Wappo with Clayton Chen

·Kŭs' Wintoon

Pat'win village on east side Sacramento River above Pahl'-hŭ. Told me by Blind Tom of Poosoone.

·Kuppish ko Bó-yah Pomoan

·Kuppish ko: Name given me by Bó-yah or Coast Pomo for their village near ocean on what is known as Cuffeys Cove (permanent village). The name 'Cuffey's Cove' is a corruption of Kup-pish ko. —Cam

·Kus-ā'm-we-rok — Karok

Fishing camp SE side Klamath River about 6 miles below Happy Camp. Karok name. - Kam

Kush-kish — Mat-tōl — Athapaskan

Kush-kish: Band Mentioned in Humboldt Times of August 7, 1858, as having been placed on Mendocino Reservation with their enemies the "Tee-oc-a-walls" (= Te-ok-ko-wilth is a term used by the Humboldt Bay Soolahteluk for "other tribes" and is usually applied to coast tribes south of Eel River). Kam

Written Coaski (from place of same name near Mattole River, Humboldt Co.) in Indian Indenture of Feb. 1861, now on file in old Court House at Eureka, Calif.

Written Cooskey in Indian Indenture dated Aug. 9, 1862, on file in Eureka Court House.

Kush-Kish: Tribe on coast at Shelter Cove (southern Humboldt Co.), Calif.-- Tobin, in Rept. Indian Commr. for 1857, 693, 1857. [Reprinted, p. 405, 1858]

Kushkish.-- Bancroft (after Tobin), Native Races, I,449, 1874.

Kush'-nahsh-kis'-tun Huss Athapaskan

Kush'-nahsh-kis'-tun: Hah-wun-kwut name for village on Lake Earl about a mile from village of A'-choo-lik. Told me by Sam Lopez, full-blood Hah-wun-kwut.--Gum

See also Chesthltishtun? Tc'es ełt'-ic'-tun?

'Kusil or 'Cascel Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to Santa Ynez Mission, Calif.-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. 'Bancroft, (after Taylor), Native Races, I, '459, 1874.

See also Casil,

·Kusi-Utahs Shoshonean

Bancroft (after Remy & Brenchley, 1861), Nat. Races of Pacific States, Vol. I, p.440, 1874. (No information.)

·Kusiutas Piute

Piute tribe at Las Vegas, Nevada. — Jules Remy, Voyage au pays des Mormons, Paris, II, 347, 1860. In English edition written Kusi-Utahs. — Journey to Great Salt Lake City, London, II, 412 (short vocab.), 1861.

Kuslikich
Tribe on NW coast at Shelter Cove.

Kusta | Shaste | Shastan

Kusta: Shaste village shown on Dixon's Shasta map as at Yreka.--Roland B. Dixon, The Shasta, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., Vol. 17, Part 5, Map Plate 59, July 1907. See Kōs'-tah.

See Kōs'-tah

Kutchan [see Yuma] Yuman

"A populous tribe living in a wide circuit around Fort Yuma." Studied in 1876 by Lieut. E. Bergland. --Gatschet, Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p415, 1879.

Called also Yuma-Cuchan and Cutganes

Kutchan. Wilh. Herzog. - Verwandtschaft des Yumasprachstammes, Zeitschrift für Ethnologie, X, 450-456, 1878.
(comparison of words with those of aleut)

Sinaloa Cuchan

Kutcaviat Shoshonean

Kutcaviat: Serrano place name at Big Meadows, or below, on Santa Ana River. --R. F. Benedict, Brief Sketch Serrano Culture, Am. Anthrop., Vol. 26, No. 3, 369, Sept. 1924.

Kutcaviatum: Serrano group at Kutcaviat. --Ibid 369.

See also Kotcaviem, Yuhavetum

Kutch́-ă-wi-aẃ-wik Ner-er-ner Poliklan

Kutch́-ă-wi-aẃ-wik: ~~Soo-lah́-to-tak~~ Weyat name for band of Ner-er-ner at Trinidad Bay.--Cam

Ku-tsa-ni Yuman

Hrdlicka states that the Yuma "call themselves Ku-tsa-ni", Bull. 34, Bureau Am. Ethnology, p. 10, Dec. 1908.

Kutsastsus Shaste Shastan

Kutsastsus: Shasta village shown on Dixon's map as on north side of Klamath River, east of Jenny Creek.--Roland B. Dixon, The Shasta, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., Vol. 17, Part 5, Map Plate 59, July 1907.

Name obtained by me as Koo-ches'-ches, located at mouth of Fall Creek. - C.H.M.

See Koo-ches-ches

Kutsërwalik Soo-lah'-te-luk

Kutsërwalik: "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk] name for archaeological site on Humboldt Bay "located close to the bay shore in Bucksport near the present terminus of the street car line." Used in 1850 as a "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk] village or camp site.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, pp. 269, 286, 1918. (Site 73 on accompanying map.)

[Loud gives KutsoweLik as name obtained by Kroeber & Waterman for this site, p. 295.]

Koot-soo-wĕ'-sik
See also KutsoweLik

Kutshundika

Shoshonean

Kutshundika ('buffalo eaters'). A band of the Bannock.

Buffalo-Eaters.—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, I, 522, 1853. **Kutsh'undika.**—Hoffman in Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXXIII, 299, 1886.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 743, 1907

KutsoweLik

Soo-lah-te-luk

KutsoweLik: Name obtained by Kroeber & Waterman for ~~a~~ "presumably archaeological or modern village site" on Humboldt Bay, "located close to the bay shore in Bucksport near the present terminus of the street car line."--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 294, 1918.
[Loud's name for village on this site is KutsèrwaLik, p. 286, 1918.]

See Koot-soo-wĕ-sik
See also KutserwaLik

· Kut-too-gah — Me'wah — Me-wuk stock

~~Mew-wah~~ Middle Mewuk village on top of ridge 1 mile north of Murphys, Calaveras Co., Calif. Name given me by member of tribe. Cam

Merriam, Am. Anthropologist NS IX, 345, 1907.

· Kūū'lbidai — Pomo

Old village site of Pomo, Southeastern dialect, on E shore of Lower lake in Burns' valley and about 2 mi. NNW of outlet of lake. Residence of T. G. Turner is on this site.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth., vol. 6, 208, Feb. 1908

·Kuvahaivima See Ke-tan-ă-moo-kum Shoshonean

·Mohave name for "the Gitanemuk or the Serranos south or east of them". -Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 108, 135, 1907. (Spelled Kubahaivima Ibid, p. 136.)

Kroeber states that this is the Cuabajai of Garces, Ibid 135. But Garces word Cuabajai seems to resemble more closely the Mohave word Kuvakhye, which Kroeber gives as their name for the Tehachapi-Caliente Serranos called by him Kawaiisu, and by me Newooah.-Cam.

·Kuvahaivima: Mohave name for "the Serrano-speaking Indians of Tejon Creek and vicinity;" known to the Chemehuevi as Nawiyat (Gitanemuk).--A. L. Kroeber, Origin Tradition of the Chemehuevi Indians, Journ. Am. Folk-Lore, Vol. 21, 242, 1908.

·Kuvakhye

Mohave name for Kawaiisu [=Newooah] of Tehachapi region.-Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif., 108, 135, 1907.

·Kuyam or ·Cuyama Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to Santa Ynez Mission, Calif. -Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

See also Cuyam, Cuyama

"Kuyam, or Cuyama" Chumashan

Rancheria formerly tributary to Santa Inez Mission, Calif. Bancroft (after Taylor, Aug. 21, 1863), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

See also Cuyama, ~~Cuyamu~~? Cuyam, Kuyama

Kuyama

Chumashan

Kuyama. A former Chumashan village near Santa Inez mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal.
Cuyama.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.
Kuyam.—Ibid.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 743, 1907

See also Kuyam, Cuyam, Cuyama

Kuyamskaiks

Lutooamian

Kuyamskaiks (*Kuyám-Skä-iks*, 'crawfish trail'). A branch of the Klamath settlement of Yaaga, on Williamson r., Lake co., Oreg.—Gatschet in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., II, pt. I, xxix, 1890.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 743, 1907

Kuyo: Yauelmani place name below Bakersfield on one of channels of River draining toward Kern Lake.--Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 482, 1925.

See also Yauelmani

Kuyuidika Shoshonean

Kuyuidika ('sucker-eaters'). A Paviotso band formerly living near the site of Wadsworth, on Truckee r., w. Nev.

Coo-er-ee.--Campbell in Ind. Aff. Rep., 119, 1866.
Coóyuweeweit.--Powers in Smithson. Rep., 450, 1876.
Ku-yu-í-di-ka.--Powell, Paviotso MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1881. Wun-a-muc-a's (the Second) band.--Ind. Aff. Rep. 1859, 374, 1860. Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 743, 1907

Kvakhamaju Kahchiah Pomoan

·Kvakhamaju--W. W. Turner, in Ludewig, Aborig. Lang. 239, 1858.

See Kwakamayu.

See also Chwachamaju, Erussi, Venaambakaiia,

Kwă-hā'-pi-rah Shaste Shastan

Kwă-hā'-pi-rah (Kwe-hā'-pi-rah, Ko-hā'-pī-rah): Shaste name for their rancheria on flat at Henley, near Hornbrook. Name same as that of Henley flat, and sometimes used loosely for the Hornbrook region. Similarly, the term Kwe-hā-pi-rah-choo-ish is sometimes applied to the inhabitants of that region without regard to the particular rancheria to which they may belong.

See Kwe-hā'-pi-rah

Kwá-le-ki Kah-we-sik Shoshonean

·Kwá-le-ki: Former village in Pinyon Flat (north of Torres Peak). --Barrows, Ethno-Botany of the Coahuilla Inds. of So. Calif. p.27,1900.

Chief Lugo of the "Cahuilla" tells me that this is probably same as Tā'-wot-pah (Wahn'-che-ah) in Pinyon Flat on north slope Santa Rosa Mt. - Cam -

Kwah-pā'-sah-se-rah' Shaste Shastan

·Kwah-pā'-sah-se-rah': Shaste name for their village in Scott Valley on site of present Ft. Jones village. A big rancheria. The name, meaning a light spot, is that of the site--the Ft. Jones locality. - Cam.

Kwahr'-ro-took | Shaste | Shastan

· Kwahr'-ro-took: Shaste name for their old village on north side of Klamath River, about half a mile below Bogus Creek. - Cam.

Kwah'-soo-ne'-pe | Konomeho | Shastan

· Kwah'-soo-ne'-pe: Konomehoo name for their village on SW side of Salmon River about 1½ miles above Butler Creek. It was on the ridge between Butler Flat and Indian Bottom, but nearer Indian Bottom; called Indian Bottom rancheria. — Cam.

Kwah'-tah-kah-pahk' Shaste Shastan

· Kwah'-tah-kah-pahk': Shaste name for their village on north side of Klamath River about one mile (perhaps more) below Koo-kwah-re'-kah. Kwah'-tuk is the Shaste name of the coyote. - CSSM.

Kwaht-te'-kwar Shaste Shastan

· Kwaht-te'-kwar (or Maht-te'-kwar): Shaste name for mountain and former small Shaste village or camp about 4 miles southwest of Yreka on road to Ft. Jones. Named from the root called Mattekwa. - CSSM

See Maht-te'-kwar

Kwah'-too-ar'-rah-pah Shaste Shastan

· Kwah'-too-ar'-rah-pah: One of the names sometimes applied to the Shaste of Upper Klamath Canyon; probably referring originally to the inhabitants of Kwah'-tah-kah-pahk, a village on the north side of Klamath River between Jenny Creek and Camp Creek. - CSM.

Kwah-wash'-ah-sĕ-wah'-kah Shaste Shastan

· Kwah-wash'-ah-sĕ-wah'-kah (Y): Shaste name for their village on south side of Klamath River at mouth of Willow Creek below Ager. (A great place for fishing.) - CSM.

~~Sha~~ (Kwah-wash'-ah-sé-wah'-kwah or Kwah-wash'-ah-sow'-wah-kah):

Kwaiantikwokets

Shoshonean

Kwaiantikwokets ('on the other side of the river'). An isolated Paiute band, formerly living in N. W. Arizona, E. of Colorado r. Pop. 62 in 1873. They affiliated largely with the Navaho.

Kuraintu-kwakats.—Ingalls in H. R. Ex. Doc. 66, 42d Cong., 3d sess., 2, 1873 (misprint). **Kwai-an'-ti-twok-ets.**—Powell in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1873, 50, 1874.

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Extra limited

Kwaiantikwoket

SHOSHONEAN

Kwaiantikwoket.--"The Kwaiantikwoket also lived to the east of the [Colorado] river in Arizona about Navajo Mountain".*
Powell. Linguistic Families, p.110, 1891.

Kwaiyutlp

Shoshonean

Kwaiyutlp: "Diegueño" name for Escondido. --Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects, 148, 1907.

Luiseño

Kwaiyutlp

Diegueño (of San Felipe) name for Luiseno Mekhelom pompauvo = Escondido. - Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif., 148, 1907.

Kwakamayu: Russian name for band of Kahchiah on coast north of Ft. Ross.

Chwachamaju.--Kostromitonow, Beitr. Russischen Reiches, I, 80, 233, 1839.

Chwachamayu.--Wilh. Herzog, Verwandtschaft des Yumasprachstammes, Zeitschr. für Ethnologie, X, 452, 1878.

Khwakhamaiu.--(after Barrett) Handhook of Am. Indians, Pt. 1, 680-1, 1907.

See also Erussi, Venaambakaia, Venaambakaiia, Chwachamayu, Chrachamaja, Kvakhamajn, Severnorskia, Sewernowzer.

Luiseno

Kwalam

Luiseño name for Bonsall; also called Opila.- Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 147, 1907.

See also Opila.

Coahuilla

· Kwaleki (Kwah'-lā-ke)

Kwaleki (*Kwá-le-ki*). A former Kawia village in the San Jacinto mts., s. Cal.—Barrows, Coahuilla Ind., 27, 1900.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 745, 1907

·Kwalwhut

Yuman

- **Kwalwhut.** A rancheria in N. Lower California, whose occupants speak the Hataam dialect of Diegueño.—Henshaw, MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 746, 1907

Kwalinyokosmachi Yokut

·Kwalinyokosmachi: Term meaning "tule sleepers" used by the Mohave to designate the Yokuts.--Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif.,485, 1925.

·Kwanakepai Piute

Mohave name for Piute tribe or band "about 50 miles north of Mandivel or Vanderbilt, at Sandy in Nevada, this place being called by themselves Harakaraka".- Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California, p.109, 1907.

Kwanik in certain Piute dialects means nine (9), so the above name (might mean 9 waters or springs) C.A.H.

Kwas-so'-ho-took Shaste Shastan

· Kwas-so'-ho-took: Shaste name for their village at Edgewood (a little north of town) in the south end of Shasta Valley. - Cam.

Kwasuk Shaste Shastan

· Kwasuk: Shaste village shown on Dixon's map as on south side of Klamath River, 5 or 6 miles west of mouth of Scott River.--Roland B. Dixon, The Shasta, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., Vol. 17, Part 5, Map Plate 59, July 1907.

Not obtained by me.

"Kwàtcán" (Kwahtkahn) Yuma Yuman

"Kwàtcán": "The Yuma call themselves kwàtcán, a true tribal name distinct from the term for man (ipā) or people (pīpa). The native etymology derives it from an incident in the creation myth. The Yuma took a special trail down from the top of avīkwané. This was xam kwàtcán ("another going down"), so they took the name kwàtcán."--C. Daryll Forde. Ethnography of the Yuma Indians, Univ. Calif Pubs. p.88. Dec. 12, 1931.

See Yuma.
See also

Kwatch'-ah-hah Shaste Shastan

Kwatch'-ah-hah (or Ko-watch'-ah-hah', Ko-wats'-ă-hah): Shaste name for their village at mouth of Scott River on south side of Klamath River. Home of chief and a great place for fishing. (Place now washed out.) Named from Scott River, Ko-wats'-ah-hah. In Hamburg dialect (Wah-te-roo) called Ko-wut'-tap'-pah.-C.M.

See Kō-watch'-ah-hah'

Kwatóa MIDU

Kwatóa.-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.100, 1891.

See also Ko-to-ah,

Kwat-tech Karok

Village NW side Klamath River at Reynolds Creek (5 m. below Halverson's). Karok name. - Dam

·Kweahs Error for Kahweah Yokut

Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1876, 2 06. 1876.

Tribe

Name Kwe-ahts-wah

Standard form

Tribe ☐ Village ☐ Other ☐

Source

Identification and remarks

Kwe'-ahts-wah

? { Karok / Shasta

Kwe'-ahts-wah: Village on south side of Klamath River at Griders Ranch, nearly opposite but a little below mouth of Sciad Creek. Given me as Karok, though included by Dixon in Shaste area. - C.H.M.

Kwe-am'-mit

Shoshonean

Kwe-am'-mit, Nōm-bī'-je and Pan-nă'-wā: Names given me by Pakwasitch * Panamint Shoshone at Olancha (Owens Lake, Calif.) for Owens Valley Piute from Lone Pine north to Big Pine, Bishop, Benton, & Round Valley. - C.H.M.

*(Pan-nă'-wā given me by Indians at Death & Panamint Valleys, also)

See also Pan-nă-wā, Nōm-bī'-je

Kwe-chik'-kik-ke-ĕh' Shaste Shastan

Kwe-chik'-kik-ke-ĕh': Shaste name for their village on north side of Klamath River 2 or 2½ miles below Beswick (about half a mile above Wahk-nim'-pah and same distance above wagon bridge across Klamath River). — C.H.M.

Martin fish

Kween'-ag'-we-too Pinte

Name given the Walker Lake Pintes by the Bishop Creek Pintes. Told me by Bishop Creek Pintes. — C.H.M.

Kwe-hā'-pi-rah Shaste Shastan

· Kwe-hā'-pi-rah (✓): Shaste name for their rancheria on flat at Henley, near Hornbrook. Name same as that of Henley flat, and sometimes used loosely for the Hornbrook region. Similarly, the term Kwe-hā'-pi-rah-choo-ish is sometimes applied to the inhabitants of that region without regard to the particular rancheria to which they may belong. - C.H.M.

See Ko-hā'-pī-rah or Kwă-hā'-pi-rah Kwe-hā'-pi-rah-choo-ish

Kwe-hā'-pi'-rah choo-ish Shaste Shastan

· Kwe-hā'-pi'-rah choo-ish: Shaste name, in Yreka Valley dialect, for related subtribe on north side Klamath River east of Sciad Creek. Named from village Kwe-hā'-pi-rah at Henley flat near Hornbrook - C.H.M.

Kwe'-kah-ek'-ke Shaste Shastan

Kwe'-kah-ek'-ke: Shaste name for their old rancheria on Deer Creek, 7 miles west of Shovel Creek and 1½-2 miles south of Klamath River on south side of present wagon road. Fine spring there. Still inhabited; present (1919) residence of old Shaste Chief, E'-it-te-kah'-hah, locally known as Bogus Tom Smith, and his wife. Name same as that of the spring. Visited by me in 1907 and 1919.- C.H.M.

Kwe-kwe'-nah-vet Chumash

Name in Gabriel (Tong-vā) for the tribe formerly living near Ventura, Calif. Name from Kwe-kwe'-nar', meaning a muddy place. C.H.M.

·Kwe'-nah-pat'-se — See Piute

Monache (of Lone Pine) name for Piute band in Round Valley NNW of Bishop. Told me by Monache.-Cam.

Kwe'-roo-tah-tah-gah — Shaste — Shastan

·Kwe'-roo-tah-tah'-gah (or Koo'-roo-tah-tah'-gah): Shaste name for their village known as 'Little Shasta rancheria' and 'Table Rock rancheria' at Little Shasta village--"up by Table Rock." Name same as that of Table Rock.-Cam.

See Koo'-roo-tah-tah'-gah

Kwer'-re-bak'-kik-stōk Shaste Shastan

• Kwer'-re-bak'-kik-stōk: Shaste name for their village on north side of Klamath River about half a mile below O-kwer'-ker-ram'-mah. ~ C.H.M.

Kwesh"-shah Shaste Shastan

• Kwesh"-shah: Shaste name for their village on south side of Klamath River at mouth of Little Bogus Creek. ~ C.H.M.

Kwe'-tah or Kwe'-tŭ — Western Monache

·Kwe'-tah: Tribe or band north of the Ko-ko-he'-tah and Holkoma, west of Shaver, and southeast of San Joaquin River, including the territory between Jose Basin and Ockenden. Exact limits unknown. Told me by Charley Joe, a Hoo-do-ge'-dah from Cole Spring. — CHM

KwetoLs — Soo-lah'-te-luk

KwetoLs: "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk] name for a village at the juncture of Ryans and Freshwater Creeks.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 288, 1918.

Site AN on accompanying map.

Kwiakhta Hamak-have (meaning like Mohaves)

Mohave name for Arikarian tribe formerly living in Tejon country. — Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif., 136, 1907.

Kwi-en'-go-mats

Piute

Piute tribe or band at Indian Spring, north of Charleston Mt., Nevada. — Powell & Ingalls, Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1873, 50, 1874.

Kwiengomats

Shoshonean

Kwiengomats (*Kwi-en'-go-mats*). A Paiute band, numbering 18 in 1873, at which time they dwelt at Indian spring, s. Nev.—Powell in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1873, 50, 1874.

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Kwigërgoyok

Soo-lah'-te-luk

Kwigërgoyok: Wiyot village on west side of Eel River, (at bend above Strong's Creek) said to have had many houses and many people.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, pp. 271, 288, 1918.

Site BA on accompanying map.

See Puk-wer-rah-gah-yah

Kwigunts

Shoshonean

Kwigunts. A Paiute band in s. Utah.—Ingalls in H. R. Ex. Doc. 66, 42d Cong., 3d sess., 2, 1873. 747

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Kwiumpus

Shoshonean

Kwiumpus ('bear river people'). A Paiute tribe formerly living in the vicinity of Beaver, s. w. Utah; pop. 29 in 1873.—Powell in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1873, 50, 1874. Cf. *Cumumbah.* 748

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Kwi-he'-re-ho-tuk Shaste Shastan

Kwi-he'-re-ho-tuk: Shaste name for their village on south side of Klamath River 2 miles below Shovel Creek and close to river. House of Herman Spanis now on or very near rancheria site. - C.H.M.

Kwikapá Yuman

Yuma name for Cocopa tribe. - Harrington, Journ. Am. Folk-Lore, XXI, 324, 1908.

Kwik'-noo Shaste Shastan

Kwik'-noo: Shaste name for their old village about 3 miles south of Yreka on road to Gazelle; now part of Thomas ranch. Present home of old chief known as 'Shasta Jake' of 'Moffit Creek Jake.' Old Indian graveyard there. -Cam.

Kwil'-tle-mahk Diegueno Yuman

Diegueño village at Capitan Grande, San Diego Co. Name given me by Dieguenos at Mesa Grande. -Cam.

Shoshonean
Mohinean

Kwim'-kōs

Kwim'-kōs: Name applied to the Cahuilla by the Luiseno. - C.H.M.

Kwitanemum (Southerners?)
Chemehueve name for Cahuilla tribe. - Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 152, 1907.

Kwitanemun or Kwitanemum

Chemehuevi name for Coahuilla. — Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif., 108, 1907.

Kwit-chan'

Chemewere name for Yuma. Told me by Chemewere.

Yuman

Serala Kuchan, Cuchanve Kwitc̓ân̓ᵃ,

·Kwitcʸánᵉ Yuman

Yuma name for themselves. – Harrington, Journ. Am. Folk-Lore, XXI, 324. 1908.

Kwits'-sahts-sah'-wish Shaste Shastan

· Kwits'-sahts-sah'-wish: Shaste name for their village at spring at Sheep Rock, just north of Mt. Shasta. (Named from Sheep Rock, Kwit'-sah.) – Kroeber

Kwokwöös "Coos" Athapaskan

Kwokwöös or Käus: Tribe mentioned by Horatio Hale as "on a small river called by their name, between the Umpqua and the Klamet."--Hale, Ethngr. Wilkes Expedition, p. 221, 1846.
Hale gives "Käus or Kwokwöös"

SW Oregon coast tribe commonly written 'Coos' [should be Koos.]

Kworatem Karok

Proper spelling of Qoratem (Gibbs) and Coratem (McKee), which see.

· Kworatem

Karok

Kworatem. A locality and a camp or village at the confluence of Klamath and Salmon rs., N. W. Cal., on the E. bank of the former and the S. bank of the latter. The name is not Karok, in whose territory the place is situated, but from the Yurok language spoken farther down Klamath r. According to the Yurok custom, Kworatem, being the name of the place nearest the mouth of Salmon r., was used for the river itself, though always with the addition of a term like *umerneri*, 'stream.' The name Quoratem was erroneously used by Gibbs for the Karok Indians, and was adopted by Powell in the adjectival form Quoratean (q. v.) as the name of the linguistic family constituted by the Karok. (A. L. K.)

Cor-a-tem.—McKee (1851) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 163, 1853. **Quoratem.**—Gibbs (1851) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 151, 1853. **Quoratems.**—Ibid.

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· Kwotoa

Midu

Kwotoa. A division of the Maidu at Placerville, Eldorado co., Cal.

Kwo-to'-a.—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 315, 1877. **Quotoas.**—Powers in Overland Mo., XII, 22, 1874.

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See Ko-to-ah'

Kwo-tó-a Mi-doo stock

Band at Placerville, El Dorado Co. , Calif.

Powers, Tribes of Calif. p 315, 1877.

Village 1 mile above Placerville (Hunchup) - cam

See also Ko-to-ah', Quotoa

Kyanamara (See Kanimara) Pomo

Tribe on Russian River below the Canyon, Sonoma Co., Calif.—

H. L. Ford in Rept. Commr. Indian Affairs for 1856, p. 808, 1856.

(Numbered 473 in 1856, Ibid.) (House Doc. 1, 34th Cong. 3d Sess. 808, 1856.)

Kyanamaras.—Bancroft, Native Races, Vol. I, p. 449, 1874.

See Kanamara, Kanimara, Kainama, Kainamero, Canimara, Gallinomero.

Kymatins

Kymatins. "The Kymatins, Colusi, Coptis, & Willys ranged through the country around the [Marysville] Buttes."
— Gen. Bidwell in History of Sutter Co. by Wm. H. Chamberlain & Harry L. Wells, Oakland, 13, 1879.

Ha-me-ting?

Kymus

Miyakma

Yukean

One of six tribes, speaking different dialects and often at war, in Napa Valley, Calif., in 1831. "The Kymus tribe dwelt on the Yount grant."--Memorial and Biog'l Hist. of North'n Calif., Lewis Pub'g Co., 161, 1891.

See Ki-mus

Kyrock: Misspelling in Calif. Indian Herald, p.12, Apr.1923.

12 Calif. Indian Herald - April 1923. C

Interesting Talks Given by Workers For Cause Of Indians of Country

Blue Lake, April 21.—Last Thursday evening a meeting of the First American Auxiliary of the California Indian Board of Co-operation was held at the Civic Center in Blue Lake. Ben Scott of the Blue Lake Auxiliary acted as chairman of the meeting. After the roll call of the officers, who responded by taking their seats upon the platform the audience listened to several weird songs by Steve Super, an aged Indian of the Kyrock tribe, from the Klamath. The last song was the "Coyote" song, accompanied by a dance which, despite his advanced age, was accomplished with much suppleness.

Kyuwitleding: Given by Kroeber as Hoo-pah name for Polikla village of Ser-rắ-gon, on north side of Klamath between Ka^{ch}-kem and Pek-wahn. --Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, 1925

See Ser-rắ-gon

See also Sregon